FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH DAILY COMMENTS ON CEMA ENERGY PROBLEMS

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 17 May 79 p 2 WA

[Article by Michal Kolodziejczyk: "Energy Problems of the CEMA Countries"]

[Text] The first months of this year brought snow storms and a severe freeze to central Europe which blocked roads and railway lines, making the transport of coal, which is the main source of energy in all the CEMA countries, impossible.

The situation in Poland is well known to everyone; less known, however, is the fact that in the GDR the freeze compacted the deposits of brown coal completely which caused the curtailment of heating to only the indispensable minimum; in the CSSR the offices and factories operated only 2 hours in a 24-hour period in order to conserve heating fuel. Czechoslovakia was even forced to import additional fuel oil in order, as the premier of that country, Lubomir Strougal, stated, to "enable the country to extricate itself from the snowdrifts." All this greatly worsened the already strained energy balance and became an incentive for the socialist countries to accelerate the long-range program for the development of sources of energy.

Thermal power stations will continue to have fundamental significance for a long time yet. A rapid rise in the extraction of coal, not only in Poland, but also in the CSSR and the GDR, is anticipated. Introduction of automated generators of 300 to 500 MW, and even 800 to 1200 MW in the USSR, will allow a better utilization of fuels.

Hydroelectric power plants are being built wherever possible. In the Soviet Union such giants as the hydroelectric station on the Angara River, or the newly rising hydropower giant on the Vakhsh River, inside of which would fit 20 Cheops pyramids, will provide power to huge industrial and extraction plants, permitting the simultaneous transformation of the vast regions of Central Asia to farmlands through irrigation. Still another type of dam of this kind is rising on the Vakhsh River; it will be largest construction in the world from the standpoint of cubic capacity. The dam at the lower part will be 335 meters high and, therefore, considerably higher than the Eiffel Tower, while the power plant will attain a power of 3.6 million kw.

The significance of nuclear power plants is rising in the over-all power balance of CEMA. The total production of installations of this type in the member countries amounts, at present, to over 10,340 MW, of which 12 power plants with a productive capacity of 8,000 MW are operating in the USSR. In the Bulgarian town of Kozloduy the initial block producing 880 MW is in operation; work is also continuing on siting the second nuclear power plant. In Hungary, the first block has been built in Paks and after activation of the second block, the entire installation will attain a productive capacity of 1,760 MW in 1984. Also, in the GDR, the third block of the "North" nuclear power plant, built with the assistance of the USSR, has already been handed over for use. Czechoslovakia is building a nuclear power plant of 4 production blocks, each producing 440 MW. Preliminary work on the construction of a nuclear power plant has also been undertaken in Poland, Romania, and in Cuba.

In the European portion of the USSR, atomic energy is to meet 10 percent of the needs of the entire country by 1981. This will permit a saving of approximately 40 million tons of engine fuels and lubricants, which has tremendous significance for transport alone. The main advantage of nuclear fuel is its caloricity (1 kilogram of uranium is equivalent to 2,800 tons of coal). In order to guarantee the operation of heating plants producing 1 million kw annually, 1.7 million tons of crude, 6 million tons of brown coal, or 3 million tons of hard coal must be furnished. To transport such a mass of fuel, 27,000 cisterns or 2,000 freight cars are required.

The plans are extremely ambitious. For example, the CSSR and the GDR intend to meet one-half of their energy needs with nuclear energy by the year 2000. The tempo of work is subject, however, to the preparation of absolutely safe protection systems.

Integration within the CEMA framework has tremendous significance for the solution of energy problems. The installations, being implemented within the framework of the long-range program, are located in various countries taking into consideration the abundance of raw materials, convenience of transport, geological conditions, etc. Also, USSR assistance plays a large role, especially in the field of technology and also the broad accessibility of its inexhaustible raw material resources.

An agreement on cooperation in the construction of the Khmelinitsky atomic power plant, to which Poland is also a party, was concluded recently. The electric power from the power plant will flow to our country in 5 years via a 750-kilowatt transmission line. In the USSR, the ATOMMASH Plant, also being built jointly, is rising; its annual production encompasses reactors with a combined power of 8,000 MW.

Meanwhile, however, the issue of crude imports continues to be a topic of many meetings in CEMA as well as in organs responsible for energy matters of the particular member countries. A number of efforts have been undertaken via diplomatic channels in order to insure the deliveries of crude oil, in order to permit economic development. For example, the GDR and the CSSR are negotiating on this subject with Libya and Angola, Hungary with Kuwait, and Bulgaria with Mexico. Even Romania, once a country self-sufficient in petroleum, recently signed a trade understanding with Libya encompassing, i.a., deliveries of this raw material. Romania is also conducting talks with Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and also with the African petroleum countries of Gabon and Angola.

The socialist states are not restricting themselves, however, to endeavors with respect to the delivery of crude from abroad, but have also started searching for this raw material on the bottom of the sea. The PETROBALTIC consortium, searching for crude at the bottom of the Baltic, plays an important role here. Tests are continuing on the analysis of the recently discovered crude deposits on the Black Sea Coast of Romania.

At the moment, however, we are dependent on the traditional sources of energy and these require, at present, particularly thrifty management of them.

POLISH CORRESPONDENT PREDICTS U.S. APPROVAL OF SALT ACCORD

LD231546 Warsaw PAP in English 1309 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May, PAP--The latest issue of Warsaw's leading weekly KULTURA features an article by PAP correspondent in Washington Stanislaw Glabinski, titled "SALT II: Topic of the Day". Excerpts:

The conclusion of the SALT II negotiations means that American policy is at the threshold of an exceptionally difficult task: that of persuading U.S. Senate to ratify the agreement. The fight will be tough, as the conservatives have formed a whole general staff to handle the anti-SALT campaign. They will seek to prove that only the Soviet Union will benefit from the treaty, and that SALT II is "Washington's surrender to Moscow".

These slogans are so outlandish and contrary to American interests that they will be hard to propagate. It will also be hard to predict the results of the battle for SALT II. All the more so, says Glabinski, as it has turned into an instrument of internal political battles, a part of the electoral campaign now getting off the ground.

However, writes the Polish correspondent, it is not likely that the senators will want to be responsible for the consequences of rejecting the agreement. One result would be giving a fresh boost to the arms race and to tensions between the East and West. The Senate is aware that if it rejects SALT II, it would undermine the United States' international prestige and its leading role in the NATO pact. I am of the opinion, concludes Glabinski, that SALT II will be ratified in the end, and will be implemented to the benefit of both signatories, all nations and the cause of international security.

ANNIVERSARY OF GENEVA ENVIRONMENTAL WAR CONVENTION MARKED

AU230912 Sofia RATONICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 79 p 7 AU

[Editorial article: "In the Interest of Mankind"]

[Text] The international convention on banning all means of influencing the environment for military or any other hostile purposes was signed 2 years ago in Geneva. This convention was worked out at the initiative of the Soviet Union, thus, a very important task was accomplished in the disarmament sector, a task adopted and set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress, namely the CPSU program on the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the people's freedom and independence. A strong barrier was thus erected against the so-called "metereological" and "geophysical" war.

The peaceful and constructive use of the achievements of science has indeed provided great opportunities for influencing the environment and the atmosphere, as well as our climate. The control over the phenomena of nature allows us, for example, to prevent hailstorms, to dissipate fog and to deflect hurricanes from populated areas, as well as to initiate rains whenever there is danger of drought.

At the same time the processes of nature can also be used for military purposes. For example, it is possible to increase or reduce the quantity of rainfall which leads to floods or droughts, as well as to soil erosion. It is also possible to open "windows" in the upper strata of the atmosphere likely to intensify the penetration of ultra violet rays which, in turn, can cause the complete destruction of all forms of life in certain areas and transform entire regions into dead deserts.

Similar artificially caused processes may cause harmful and irrevocalbe results to the environment in large areas of the world. This is why the Soviet Union submitted a draft project in 1974 for a convention designed to ban the military or any other hostile use of the means of influencing the environment. The Soviet initiative was approved by the UN General Assembly and this disarmament committee was entrusted with preparing a final text of this draft project, which was done with the participation of all member countries.

The signing of the convention once more demonstrated that with good will it is possible to achieve agreements even on the most complicated questions in the disarmament sector. In order to achieve this purpose, however, it is necessary to demonstrate a positive approach and good will toward such problems. None of the participants in the negotiations should try to violate the interests of any state whatsoever or try to obtain one-sided advantages at the expense of the security and interests of others, or at the expense of the cause of peace.

The announcement that an agreement on principle has been achieved in the SALT II negotiations, and the news that next month L.I. Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter will meet in Vienna in order to adopt and sign the SALT agreement is a new confirmation of this fact. There is no doubt that this treaty will play a tremendous role in normalizing the international situation and for disarmament, that it will give new impetus to detente.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been a convinced and consistent fighter in the peace struggle, in the struggle for stopping the dangerous arms race and in the struggle for disarmament. The People's Republic of Bulgaria participated actively in working out the convention and was among the first states to sign it. This was a new confirmation of the principle minded peace-loving foreign policy of the BCP and of the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian people welcome with great satisfaction the second anniversary of the signing of the convention on banning any means of influencing the environment for military or other purposes. The 2 years that have elapsed have demonstrated that this convention serves the consolidation of the international atmosphere and that it represents a correct step forward toward the consolidation of peace and security on our planet.

## STATE, PARTY LEADERS IN PERMET FOR ANTIFASCIST CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU231606 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Summary] The 35th anniversary of the first antifascist national liberation congress will be celebrated tomorrow in the city of Permet. A festive atmosphere is prevailing. The patriotic population of the city are preparing to welcome the former delegates to the congress, as well as men and women of the brigades who defended the city and were charged with insuring the security of the congress.

"This morning party and state leaders arrived. Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Politburo members Ramiz Alia, Rita Marko, Spiro Koleka and Pali Miska; Politburo candidate members Qirjako Mihali, Simon Stefani, Lenka Cuko, Llambi Gegprifti and Pilo Peristeri; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; Spiro Moisiu, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania; members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government."

They were welcomed by Qemal Bregasi, first secretary of the Permet District Party Committee, and Xhemal Dauti, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee.

### Lay Wreath, Attend Concert

AU231942 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Summary] This afternoon former delegates to the Permet congress, families of martyrs, veterans and others went to the martyrs graves of Permet District to pay their respect and lay wreaths. The party and state leaders also went to the martyrs graves to pay their respect and lay wreaths.

"Comrades Mehmet Shehu and Ramiz Alia laid a wreath on behalf of the Party Central Committee; Comrades Haxhi Lleshi and Spiro Koleka laid a wreath on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Comrades Pali Miska and Qiruako Mihali laid a wreath on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania." Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, the former delegates to the Permet Congress and other mass organizations. Following the wreath laying, the party and state leaders paid their respect to the martyrs graves.

This evening a concert was given at the Cultural House to mark the 35th anniversary of the Permet congress. "Attending were the party and state leaders and former delegates to this congress."

### BRIEFS

PRISHTINA RADIO-TELEVISION GROUP--The Prishtina Radio-Television Group led by Krist Lekaj left Tirana on 21 May. The group attended the May 1979 concert and also visited a number of economic and sociocultural centers in Tirana, Durres, Fier, Berat, Elbasan and Shkoder Districts. Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, hosted a dinner at the Dajti Hotel for the group from Prishtina. The dinner took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere. Also attending were Cajup Rusmali, general director of Albanian Radio and Television, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 May 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISITING JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Todorov Meeting

AU231430 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] On 23 May Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Japanese economic delegation led by Hiroki Imazato, chairman of the Japanese-Bulgarian Committee on Economic Cooperation, which is visiting Bulgaria.

A talk related to developing the bilateral relations was conducted.

Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the committee, also took part in the meeting.

Commissioning of New Hotel

AU231732 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] On 23 May Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, commissioned in Sofia the newly built Vitosha-New-Otani Hotel.

The ceremony was attended by party and state figures, Hiroki Imazato, leader of the Japanese delegation and chairman of the Japanese-Bulgarian Committee on Economic Cooperation, and Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the committee.

The Vitosha-New-Otani was built by the [name indistinct] Bulgarian construction plant, together with the [name indistinct] Japanese company. It has 26,800 square meters of floorspace. The plan was created by the world famous Japanese architect Akashiro Furukawa.

End of Committee Session

AU231739 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] The fifth session of the Bulgarian-Japanese Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Sofia. A joint protocol was signed on 23 May at the newly commissioned Vitosha-New-Otani Hotel.

On the Bulgarian side the protocol was signed by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member, and on the Japanese side by Mr Hiroki Imazato, chairman of the Japanese-Bulgarian Economic Committee.

At the ceremony Nacho Papazov and Hiroki Imazato stressed the importance of the fifth session and the prospects for Japanese-Bulgarian economic cooperation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN CHIEF OF STAFF 23 MAY

AU231544 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--Today the Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov received a Nigerian military delegation headed by Lt. Gen. Theophilus Y. Danjuma, member of the military council and chief of the general staff of the Nigerian Army.

During the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the present relations between Bulgaria and Nigeria and stressed that during the years they had marked progress and were yielding good results.

Mr Theophilus Danjuma thanked for the warm reception he was accorded in Bulgaria and said that the opportunities of deepening the ties of reciprocally advantageous cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of life were growing steadily.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BULGARIA-USSR YOUTH FRIENDSHIP SESSION

Zhivkov Reception

AU231941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Summary] The Fourth Festival of Bulgarian-USSR Youth Friendship continues.

"Today Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, gave a reception at the Boyana residence on the occasion of the festival. The reception was also attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Bulgarian Komsomol Central Committee briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the festival events. Viktor Mishin, leader of the Soviet delegation to the festival and second secretary of the Lenin Komsomol Central Committee, presented Comrade Zhivkov with his portrait painted by a young Soviet painter."

The session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Club of Young Artistic Creative Inteligentsia also opened today in Sofia. "Ivan Slavkov, merited cultural figure, read the introductory report on the club's development and activity."

Lilov Reception

AU231607 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] On 23 May Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received the participants in the 13th session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Club of the Young Artistic Creative Intelligentsia, which is taking place within the framework of the Fourth Festival of Bulgaria-USSR Youth Friendship.

In an exceptionally cordial atmosphere the participants in the meeting discussed questions pertaining to developing the club's activity and further expanding the creative contacts between the two fraternal countries' young creative workers.

PROPOSED RESTRUCTURED HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM EXPLAINED

AU231009 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--The reforms in the educational system proposed by the CC of the BCP for mass discussion touch on higher education as well. The change is caused by the new stage in the country's socioeconomic development, by the new needs which the scientific and technological revolution imposes.

At present Bulgaria is among the most developed countries in the world in the number of university students per 10,000 people of the population. Twenty-nine establishments of higher learning are situated in 11 towns: 3 universities, 3 teachers' training institutes, 4 medical, 4 electrical engineering, 2 chemico-technological institutes and one institute each in architecture and building, mining geology, an academy of art, etc. Teaching at these establishments is traditional. The course of training is of eight or ten semesters. A state exam is passed at the end and a diploma is given.

Now a new structure of higher education is proposed. In it there should be three stages within the range from 4 to 6 years of training according to the speciality.

The first degree will give fundamental, general theoretical training in a given professional direction. The second stage will train specialists for a profession of a more extensive scope. Training in this period will be connected with student participation in production, communal services or scientific and technical creativity. The aim of the training in the first two stages is to create conditions for many-sided use of specialists according to the changing requirements of practice caused by the development of scientific and technological progress. After completing the second stage students will be distributed for qualification for strictly determined posts. Now this distribution is taking place in the last semester.

In the third stage, specialization in production or scientific work will take place. The objective will be high professional qualifications in a narrow field. A diploma for completed higher education will be given to the specialist after completing the third stage.

This structure, making use of the best of the present system of Bulgarian higher education, also adopts the best from foreign experience.

The draft for reform provides also for the working out of a nomenclature of the specialities based on a new principle for which higher education is required in compliance with the present and future requirements of the state and its international relations.

Special measures are envisaged for the democratization of the teaching process, for the still greater participation by students in scientific work and in the management of the institutes. The system of student admission to the establishments of higher learning will be improved in the next few years.

STATE CONTROL COMMITTEE FINDS SHORTCOMINGS AT MINISTRIES

AU231824 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] A meeting of the Committee on State and People's Control together with the Council on Control Coordination took place in Sofia on 23 May. The meeting was chaired by Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the committee, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The results of inspections at the Ministries of Machine Building and Electronics and Electrical Engineering and some of their organizations were reviewed. It was found that the ministries have not taken the necessary measures for insuring the envisaged decrease of material expenditures. As a result of this and other weaknesses, which were mainly due to subjective factors, important indexes of the two ministries' plans have not been fulfilled.

The Committee on State and People's Control obliged the ministries' leaderships to take the necessary measures and punished the responsible persons.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALEKSEY KOSYGIN VISIT

Strougal Nuclear Powerplant Speech

LD232216 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1734 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Speech by CSSR Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal in Piestany on 23 May at a meeting at the Jaslovsk Bohunice nuclear powerplant attended by Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin to mark the commissioning of the first power generating set--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kosygin, dear Soviet friends, comrades:

The lifegiving force of mutual friendship and cooperation of the nations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR now bring for the benefit of our people a new and important achievement in the form of the start of operations of a nuclear powerplant in Czechoslovakia. Our country by this fact enters an era of intensive construction of a nuclear power industry so as to insure for the future light and heat for our homes, energy for our industry and--last but not least--a contribution to the expansion of the fuel-energy potential of the countries of the socialist community.

Electrification is a condition of the growth of labor productivity, a condition for changes of its character, and a condition for the growth of the material and cultural standards of our people. The start of operations of the Bohunice powerplant is, in this respect, convincing proof of the concern of the CPCZ and of the socialist states for the future of the country and for our people. There is also no doubt that in this case it is a further indisputable success of our economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR. Therefore, on this ceremonial occasion, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and president of the republic, Comrade Gustav Husak, and on behalf of the federal government, I would like to thank from the bottom of my heart the CPSU Central Committee, the general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and, especially, you personally, dear Aleksey Nikolayevich, for the help which we received from you on this project as well as for the effective cooperation you are offering us in the whole sector of the peaceful utilization of nuclear power. [applause]

At the same time I wish to thank Soviet scientists, technicians, designers, other specialists and workers of the technical project for the equipment of the primary circuit, for their constant help and valuable advice in the course of the entire time of construction and in the process of familiarization. We also offer our thanks and appreciation to the broad collective of our building workers, assembly workers, and all those who took part in the construction of this powerplant. Some of them will today receive high state distinctions. We cordially congratulate them and wish them, and all others, many further successes in work for the well-being and happiness of our people, for the further development of our beautiful homeland.

Comrades, work, however, does not end by putting the first block of this powerplant into operation. You, the builders, are confronted by new, no less demanding tasks. What is involved is, above all, the completion of the assembly and the adjustment work on the second block so that its test operations start before the end of the year. Experiences so far gained from the construction and the effective help of the Soviet comrades allow us to set ourselves such an aim.

At the same time it is necessary for the collective to fully familiarize itself with the very exacting equipment and insure its faultless running. The importance of the Bohunice powerplant does not lie solely in the 440 megawatts of output which is being produced by the first block. Its importance is much more profound. It is the first practical step in the industrial utilization of nuclear power in our country. It is for us, therefore, a place of work with the character of a school: We are learning here to build, to produce equipment and to master it. Not least, it is the beginning of the fulfillment of the long-term program of development of the nuclear power industry. It is also necessary to say that it is an extensive program, a very exacting one, both from the point of view of schedules of commissioning of individual atomic powerstations and from the point of view of scientific-technical, economic and organizational demands on its implementation.

We must do everything so that the program of constructing a nuclear power industry is fully mastered by 1990, and all those who have taken part in the project will doubtless contribute to it through their own shares, ranging from the designers, builders, manufacturers of equipment and assemblymen, up to contractors and operators.

It has to be stressed that mutual cooperation and understanding of all partners is a necessary condition of success. It will, therefore, be necessary to mobilize our forces, means and knowledge and, at the same time, also to utilize all positive experiences gained already in the construction of this powerplant. But we are convinced that, with mutual cooperation, it will be fully achieved.

The multilateral international agreement on the manufacture of equipment for nuclear powerplants until 1990, which is to be signed in the foreseeable future, will no doubt significantly contribute to this. As far as we are concerned, we are ready to fulfill obligations stemming from its conclusion.

Thanks to cooperation with the USSR and its technical assistance we are today among several industrially advanced states which manufacture reflection of our mutual relations. It helps us to solve the most important problems of our century, questions of fuel and energy, the consumption of which is constantly growing everywhere in the world. That is why today, as we ceremonially start the operations of our nuclear power station, we must say in truth that the deepening of cooperation with the USSR is a vital interest of Socialist Czechoslovakia. We shall, therefore, do everything to further strengthen and develop this cooperation, to bring fresh achievements for the benefit of both our countries, to the benefit of our dear homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause].

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1200 on 23 May, in a reportage from the Jaslovske Bohunice atomic power plant, notes that senior representatives from Slovakia, headed by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; and Viliam Salgovic, Slovak National Council chairman, attended the ceremonies.]

## Kosygin Nuclear Powerplant Speech

LD232356 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1734 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Speech by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on 23 May in Piestany at the meeting to mark the commissioning of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear powerplant--recorded in Russian with superimposed Slovak translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Strougal, esteemed Comrade Lenart, esteemed Comrade Colotka, dear comrades: On behalf of the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people I warmly congratulate you on an outstanding success--the commissioning of the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice. [paragraph continues]

I have been entrusted to convey to the participants in this festive meeting and to all Czechoslovak working people the cordial greetings and best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

The commissioning of the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice is another important prerequisite for the industrial development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, for the successful fulfillment of the great tasks laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

In all those years since February 1948, when the Czechoslovak working people opted for socialism forever, the new Czechoslovakia which had put an end to capitalist exploitation and unemployment forever, continued with determination to develop an advanced socialist society. Much of that which was impossible for the old capitalist Czechoslovakia has become a reality in Socialist Czechoslovakia. Industry has been rebuilt and reconstructed and modern engineering has become its key branch. On the basis of cooperative arrangements, a high-intensity agriculture has been created and the question of an even economic development of all regions of the country has been solved. The Soviet people and all socialist countries welcome these excellent results achieved by their Czechoslovak friends, which convincingly prove that in the conditions of an industrially developed country--as prewar Czechoslovakia already was--the socialist system opens up wide scope for the development of the means of production and for the gradual progress forward in all branches of social and economic life. In an era of the scientific-technological revolution, the speed of the economic growth and capacity of every country to successfully solve newly arising social-economic problems is determined considerably by a firm energy basis. Questions of energy now attract the attention of governments and millions of ordinary people; they have become a permanent theme of international conferences. The capitalist world has been urgently looking for a way out of the energy crisis for several years. The community of socialist countries is, in this respect, in a much more advantageous situation. However, our countries, too, cannot avoid strict measures for saving oil and gas; they must limit their consumption of fuels and utilize these valuable types of raw materials above all for the production of essential chemical products, such as chemical fertilizers, man-made fibers, and many other products. We, too, have to increase the extraction of coal and anthracite, and broaden their application in energy generation. We must further utilize energy resources.

The socialist countries will not gain but will lose if, when deciding the long-term prospects for the development of their economies, they do not attempt to build as effective and as rational an energy basis as possible, based on modern technological principles and on the most effective utilization of the vast wealth available. The path toward this is opened up, above all, by nuclear energy generation. Not only does it offer to man the key to a practically inexhaustible source of energy, but it also makes it possible to build one of the most modern industrial branches which considerably speeds up the development of science and technology in the world. The socialist countries of the CEMA have chosen this path. This is expressed in the collective decisions of the CEMA, approved in the long-term target program for cooperation in the energy field. To this end is also geared the agreement on the setting up of a joint energy system of the European socialist countries adopted several years ago. All the collective measures of the countries of the CEMA in this very important branch bear out the great significance now played by socialist economic cooperation in the solving of the important question of energy.

The nations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are able to say with great satisfaction that they are doing everything in order to develop our cooperation even further--directly between our two countries and within the framework of the CEMA, the 30th anniversary of which we will celebrate in June this year.

Let us consider the economic and scientific-technological contacts between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said. Our joint border is permanently being crossed by millions and millions of tons of cargo. On the maps of the two countries ever greater numbers of new joint projects appear. The joint and collective work of our scientists, designers and workers gives birth to new technology and new technological processes. Even here, at the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, we can see that our cooperation has brought good results: Here are numerous pieces of equipment which were built by Czechoslovak and Soviet workers in Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises; here, Czechoslovak and Soviet specialists work in a comradely collective. We are pleased that one stage of their joint work has been successfully completed and that the first block of the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice works well and that this year it will [word indistinct] produce 1.5 billion kilowatt hours. The electricity from the nuclear powerplant will merge with the power in the grid to give life to new chemical and petrochemical enterprises and will make it possible to expand metallurgy, engineering, the paper industry and other branches of industry.

We anticipate that Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the development of nuclear power generation, which started in Jaslovske Bohunice, will further develop in the immediate years to come. We have all the prerequisites for this. Twenty-five years have passed since the commissioning in the Soviet Union of the first nuclear powerplant in the world. In this time our country has acquired great experience in the development of nuclear power generation and the production of high-performance reactors. Last year, two Soviet nuclear power stations alone--the Vladimir Ilich Lenin power station in Leningrade and the Novovoronezhskiy power station--produced 23 billion kilowatt hours. Czechoslovakia, too, has considerable potential. In a short time, highly qualified experts for work in nuclear power generation have been trained here; an excellent scientific basis has been set up here, and--the most important thing--the industry of Socialist Czechoslovakia is equipped with all the branches necessary for the development of nuclear power generation. This is demonstrated here on the building site of the nuclear powerplant where, together with equipment from the Soviet Union, equipment manufactured in the Czechoslovak engineering enterprises at Plzen and Prague is used--equipment made of the metal produced by Ostrava and Kladno metallurgists as well as electrotechnical equipment manufactured in the Brno works and automation technology from the Prague enterprises. The Czechosvakia of today has built a new branch of industry: Nuclear power generating engineering. Through the construction of this branch, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has joined the technologically most developed countries in the world, which are able to manufacture complete equipment units for nuclear power stations.

There is no denying that on this unique industrial basis, the excellent Czechoslovak working class, technical intelligentsia and scientists will successfully develop the nuclear energy generation of their own country and that they will significantly contribute to the development of the energy-field of the entire socialist community. The advantages of the socialist economy, based on concrete longterm plans and able to focus endeavor on the most important areas, can assert themselves most significantly. In this sphere there is also an endeavor to be noted that is typical of the socialist system: applying the progressive results of human thinking to the needs of mankind, and utilizing them for peaceful and not military purposes. This is proved beyond doubt by the successes achieved in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and in the joint fight of the forces of socialism and progress for peace and security of nations and for broad international cooperation.

Dear comrades, allow me to thank the Czechoslovak Government for inviting me to participate today in the festive commissioning of the powerplant. I wish many successes to all the builders of the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Nohunice, its technical staff, designers and scientists, whose work has contributed to the building of this powerplant, and the entire Czechoslovak working class and the fraternal Czechoslovak people. [applause]

NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU231157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On Cooperation in Nuclear Power Engineering"]

[Excerpt] Negotiations conducted between Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and CSSR Deputy Premier Josef Simon ended in Prague on Monday [21 May].

A joint protocol on the two countries' cooperation in the construction of nuclear power plants and in the production of installations for nuclear power engineering was signed at the close of the negotiations.

COOPERATION IN COMMUNICATIONS WITH USSR REVIEWED

AU231605 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 May 79 p 5 AU

[Article signed (ZR): "International Affair"]

[Text] The dynamic development of economic cooperation among the CEMA member states concerns the activity of "KOVO," the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise, to a considerable degree. In its commercial activity with its trade partners in the socialist countries in the sphere of production specialization and cooperation and mutual goods exchange, "KOVO" makes use of the new forms of cooperation arising from the process of integration.

Agreements contractually insure the marketing of specialized production and thus help an enterprise to realize its longterm export and import plans as well as bring about structural changes in its production program. One such example of cooperation in the sphere of integration is the agreement the CSSR has concluded with the Soviet Union that concerns specialization and cooperation in the production of communications equipment. With the objective of satisfying mutual needs and the long-term plans for the development of their production, the document finalizes the organization of the division of the two countries' production program for telecommunications installations.

Under the terms of the agreement, for example, in 5 years the CSSR will deliver to the USSR 100 television transmitters. About 370 local automatic telephone exchanges, including telephones, which taken together represent more than a million subscriber connections. Also there will be many deliveries of studio and professional tape-recorders for recording and replaying musical programs. This Czechoslovak equipment has been installed, for example, in the Palace of Sports in Luzhniki, in the new building of the Moscow circus, in several Moscow theaters and in the Ukraina Congress Palace in Kiev.

On the other hand, under the terms of the concluded specialization agreement, the USSR will meet our industry's needs as regards some special electronic measuring instruments, mobile color television studios and contactless [bezkontaktni] automated telephone exchanges. Important items among the deliveries from the USSR are installations for multiple telephone transmissions, which make it possible for tens, or even hundreds of calls to be sent on one line. The aforementioned agreement further provides for the joint development of a color television screen with a high degree of angular displacement and cooperation in the development of a miniature color screen.

This example of the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in technological development confirms that technological developments are not and cannot be the affair of a closed national economy alone.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUSAK'S VISIT TO SYRIA

Talks With al-Asad 22 May

LD231024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Special correspondent Karel Kvapil reports from Damascus on the 2d day of the visit to Syria of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic:

[Begin recording] Today was devoted above all to official talks between Comrade Husak and the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad. The talks were held in the presidential palace in Damascus, and were also attended, on the CSSR side, by Josef Korcak, member of the party Presidium and Czech premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; and Jiri Kralik, Czechoslovak ambassador to Syria. The Syrian side was represented also by Muhammad 'Ali Al-Halabi, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Abd ar-Rahman Farzat, Syrian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In the course of the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad informed each other about the political and economic situation in their countries, the fulfillment of adopted plans, and intentions for the future, both as regards mutual as well as all-round cooperation. The situation in the Middle East was also broadly assessed, above all as it is now after the signing of the separate, so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Both representatives noted that the separate treaty does not, and, indeed, cannot, solve the real problems of this area and that, on the contrary, it complicates the situation and creates serious obstacles to a peace settlement. In this connection, the importance of a joint approach of the Arab countries, which is given support by the socialist countries and the entire world progressive public, was stressed.

Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad also evaluated other international questions and agreed on the exceptional importance of the fight for disarmament and further detente, and they underlined the principle of peaceful solution of disputes between states. They highly appreciated solidarity with the national liberation and anti-imperialist fight all over the world.

In the course of the talks, the great significance of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference was confirmed. It is necessary to strive for a consistent implementation of the conclusions of this document and for the application of the principles adopted at the Helsinki Conference also in other parts of the world.

The talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, confirmed again a broad unanimity or closeness of views regarding the great majority of questions under discussion. It was also emphasized at the deliberations that the talks will become also a powerful impulse for the further all-round development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations. [end recording]

## Visit to Malula

LD231947 Prague Dpmestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] On the third day today of his official friendly visit to Syria, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the republic, and those accompanying him, visited the small town of Malula located 50 km north of Damascus. Comrade Husak was accompanied by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Syria, and other Syrian officials.

The Hama Road was adorned with Czechoslovak and Syrian state flags and banners bearing inscriptions in honor of the distinguished guest. The general secretary of the Central committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of our republic was warmly hailed along the route by residents of the towns and communities through which the column of cars passed.

After being welcomed by representatives of the community of Malula, Comrade Husak visited the local museum and acquainted himself with the history of the town, which is closely linked with the most ancient history of Syria, particularly with its Greek, Roman and Byzantine cultures. After visiting the displays in the museum and other local sights Comrade Gustav Husak and his party returned to Damascus.

## Signing of Cooperation Documents

LD231948 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (CETEKA correspondents)--Foreign Ministers 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam of Syria and Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia signed here today three documents which will help promote relations and cooperation between their countries.

The ministers signed a Czechoslovak-Syrian consular agreement, and two protocols--to the cultural agreement and to the agreement on cooperation in health care. The documents provide for the promotion of cultural cooperation, such as exchange of artists and ensembles, exhibitions and film review, and for continued exchange of experience in health care and education of Syrian doctors in Czechoslovakia, the latter having a long tradition in the two countries' relations.

Also today, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak discussed with Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi the further development of Czechoslovak-Syrian economic and commercial cooperation.

## Meeting With Syrian CP Leader

LD231949 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (CETEKA correspondent)--General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President Gustav Husak met in his Damascus residence today with General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Khalid Bakdash.

In a cordial and comradely conversation, marked by full agreement of views, they reviewed the situation in the Middle East and some topical problems of the international communist and workers movement, appreciated Syria's principled position in the struggle against imperialist-Zionist aggression and voiced full support for this policy.

They praised very positively the good relations between the Czechoslovak and Syrian communist parties and the sincere friendship between their countries, and voiced the determination to further promote them.

Present at the meeting was Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Korcak.

Meeting With 'Arafat

LD232138 Prague CTK in English 1955 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Damascus (CETEKA correspondents)--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak met here tonight with Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat.

They discussed the situation in the Middle East after the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty. They condemned the treaty and described it as an act aimed against the interests of the Arab people and ignoring the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, increasing tension in the area and hindering the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East.

Yasir 'Arafat highly appreciated the assistance and support granted by the socialist countries to the struggle of the Arab people and thanked Gustav Husak and all Czechoslovak people for the firm stand on this issue.

Gustav Husak confirmed the stand of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czechoslovakia on the solution of the situation in the Middle East and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and stressed Czechoslovakia's full support for the efforts of the Palestinian people in its struggle for independence. Solidarity and support by the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, have been expressed by the fraternal parties and governments of the Warsaw Treaty member states in their joint statement on the situation in the Middle East.

ERBAN RECEIVES ROCA-LED CUBAN DELEGATION

LD240607 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power, led by its president and deputy chairman of the State Council, Blas Roca, inspected the Prague underground railway today.

Later in the day, the delegation was received by chairman of the Czech National Council Evzen Erban who informed the guests of the tasks of the representative bodies of the Czechoslovak federation and the activity of deputies of the Czech National Council.

Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia Pedro Luis Torres gave a dinner in honor of the delegation tonight.

The delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia last Sunday.

CZECH EDUCATION MINISTER DEPARTS ROMANIA 23 MAY

LD231248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Milan Vondruska, education minister of the Czech Republic, left Bucharest for Sofia today. During his visit in Romania he exchanged experiences regarding education in Czechoslovakia and Romania with Education Minister Suzana Gidea, and visited some schools in the Romanian capital.

SWEDISH ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL VISIT TO INDRA

LD231930 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra received here today Sweden's Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Johan Sigge Lilliehook [first name as received] at the conclusion of his mission in Czechoslovakia.

KABRHELOVA RECEIVES SWEDISH WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD232250 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Women's Union Chairman Marie Kabrhelova received today a group of 40 members of the Left Union of Swedish Women, who are ending their visit to Czechoslovakia.

NIGERIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD240604 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Defense Minister Army General Martin Dzur received here today member of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council and Nigerian Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Teophilus Yakubu Danjuma.

He arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the invitation of chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak Army, Colonel General Karel Rusov.

USE OF NUCLEAR POWER DEFENDED IN DAILY

AU222106 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 79 p 3 AU

[Karel Srsen article: "Where Is the Truth? Nuclear Powerplants and Their Safety"]

[Excerpts] Czechoslovakia's main energy source is brown coal whose reserves are quite limited. For this reason we are winding up the construction of coal-burning power plants. The last two will be put into operation in the next 5-year plan. We are importing no small quantities of crude oil, but there is a reason why we should reduce its share in generating electricity and warmth, for crude oil is not only fuel but also an extraordinarily valuable raw material for the chemical industry. Hydropower resources in our country have been, for all practical purpose, almost 100 percent utilized, and thus an intensive construction of nuclear powerplants, a continuous increase of their share in the electricity supply is the only reliable solution to our energy difficulties and troubles. An important thing here is also the fact that we have our raw material base.

Of all the known energy sources deployable in our country, nuclear energy is also the most advantageous from the ecological point of view. Experience affirms that nuclear powerplants are much "cleaner" than their thermal competitors. The air pollution caused by coal and oil-burning powerplants is much more harmful to people and nature than an eventual radioactivity leak from nuclear powerplants. Organic fuel contains many different pollution-causing elements. For example, the operation of a thermal powerplant with 1 million kilowatt performance, which burns coal containing 9 percent ash and which is equipped with a 97.5 percent effective purifying device, pollutes--according to U.S. scientists--the environment 400-fold more with radioactive matter alone (not speaking about other matter) than a nuclear powerplant with identical performance that uses water as moderator and coolant.

Why, then, all this excitement about the alleged danger posed by nuclear powerplants? This question is quite justified. This theme appeared on the front pages of the capitalist press at the end of March, on 28 March, on the local nuclear powerplant in Harrisburg, in the state of Pennsylvania. The reactor core's temperature rapidly rose and the core partially melted. This was the most serious accident related to nuclear reactor to date; and it was also here that radioactive substance for the first time escaped from a damaged reactor, and into the atmosphere.

The investigation of the accident has not been concluded yet. A number of facts shows that the main cause was negligent personnel as well as a reaction to the situation that was too slow as well as being incorrect.

And now about the reaction to the Harrisburg accident: Besides a serious approach to this question, there reemerged a number of scribblers and even charlatans who are interested only and solely in sensations. Cost what it may, they do not give a thought to the fact that their statements and intentional deceptions could have grave consequences. In only a few cases do we come across factual arguments which took into account the situation the world faces today as regards energy sources. The exhaustion of crude oil deposits is on the horizon. Later it will be natural gas and, finally, it will be coal's turn, and what then? Will mankind return to torchlight perhaps? Today there is no other alternative but to use nuclear energy and to master it more and more completely.

As far as the risks which go with it are concerned, they have accompanied all progress. There is not one branch of industry or transportation whose development has not been accompanied by accidents and failures.

However, let us return once more to radioactivity and to the risks connected with it. Radioactivity is nothing unnatural. On the contrary we are surrounded by it at every step. Under radiation--life on earth has come into being, continued to develop and has reached its present wealth. The level of radiation that surrounds us and everything living does no harm at all to us. But a sudden, marked increase of this level could be dangerous. Therefore, modern medicine sees to it that people are not unnecessarily exposed to excessive radiation and searches for new diagnostic and medical means that will make small doses serve its purposes.

The fact is that even if as much as 100-fold more radiation than during normal operation (less than 1 millirem annually) escapes from a nuclear powerplant during an accident, this is a far smaller load than the one that permanently exists in many areas of the world for natural reasons.

In this connection the following thing is interesting: It is the oil and gas monopolies and the circles connected with them who are especially assiduously participating in evoking concern over the peaceful atom.

More than once we witness paradoxical situations: The same newspapers that in the interest of their advertisers and bread-providers are in all possible ways denigrating the peaceful use of nuclear energy and are trying to evoke an almost irrational fear of it, at the same time defend the use and the production of the neutron bomb that has only one task: To kill everything living.

Of course, from time to time accidents do occur in nuclear powerplants in various countries, although the fact is that none of these cases have claimed human lives. Everytime an accident happens, the reasons for it are carefully studied, lessons from it are drawn, and the operational and control regulations are perfected. An investigation of similar situations has revealed that in the absolute majority of cases these accidents were not caused by defects of a technical nature but by the nonobservance of regulations mandatory for the operation of reactors or even by negligence and slovenliness.

In conclusion, one more thought. Those who do not wish nuclear powerplants will usually say that instead of such plants one should turn attention toward the use of the so-called clean natural resources, and very often they sincerely mean it. But, of course, this does not change a thing about the plain facts which show that all the so-called alternative energy sources--solar, wind, thermal flow, photosynthesis, high tide, ocean waves or geothermal energies--will, even in the far distant future, have only a local--and in the best of cases--regional importance. Their role in securing energy for global needs will clearly remain subordinate.

A realistic solution of the energy problem is thinkable only with the utilization of nuclear energy. The peaceful atom is the only force that can and will rid mankind of the threat of energy starvation.

SLOVAK 2-DAY IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE OPENS 18 MAY

AU220945 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 May on pages 1 and 2 carries a 2,400-word report on a 2-day ideological conference devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Slovak Republic of Councils, held in Presov on 18-19 May. The congress was sponsored by the CPCZ and the CPSL Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation, by the CPCZ and the CPSL Central Committees' Institutes of Marxism-Leninism, by the East Slovak CPSL regional and district committees and by the Presov Museum of the Slovak Republic of Councils. It was attended by J. Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, L. Pezlar, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, and by V. Beuda, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, as well as by lecturers from the Zakarpatskaya Oblast of the USSR and from Hungary.

In his opening report, Pezlar is reported as emphasizing, among other things, that the key to the correct understanding of the importance of the Slovak Republic of Councils is the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Slovak Republic of Councils was the first realization of the principles of proletarian power and socialism of the Czechoslovak territory. Despite its short duration it made a strong impression on the working masses in southern and eastern Slovakia. At the same the Slovak Republic of Councils was a part of revolutionary events in central Europe that made it impossible for the bourgeois states to deploy additional troops in their intervention against Soviet Russia. This was the contribution of our workers class to the struggle to preserve Soviet power, which became the vanguard of the proletariat of all nations in their struggle for a new world, Pelzar is reported as saying.

In his main report, V. Plevza, director of the CPSL Central Committee's Institute of Marxism Leninism, is reported to have assessed the political development in central Europe since the Great October Socialist Revolution until the proclamation of the Slovak Republic of Councils. He underscored that the Slovak Republic of Councils has a permanent place in the traditions of the country's revolutionary struggle and objectively analysed the international-political conditions of its origin and the socioeconomic and other measures implemented during its short existence.

The conference reportedly continued in the afternoon of the first day with further reports in which speakers clarified the domestic as well as foreign political events connected with the origin and the activity of the Slovak Republic of Councils.

Conference Concludes

AU220956 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 19 May, on page 1, carries a 500-word report by editor Blazena Schenkova and CTK, entitled "We All Are Developing the Revolutionary Legacy; the Ideological Conference on the 60th Anniversary of the Slovak Republic of Councils has ended." After stating that during the 2-day conference, organized by the CPCZ and Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee Departments of Propaganda and Agitation, the parties' institutes of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSL's East Slovak Regional Committee and Kosice District Committee, as well as the Presov Museum of the Slovak Republic of Councils, the report says that the speakers "appraised the international-political connections of the Slovak Republic of Councils; the revolutionary relations between the working people of Slovakia and Transcarpathia in the period 1919-39; the contribution of the participants in the Hungarian and Slovak Republics of Councils to the process of creating the unified international CPCZ; as well as the place held by the Slovak Republic of Councils in the traditions of people's democratic and Socialist Czechoslovakia."

The report then deals with contemporaries' memories of the events at the time and concludes by interviewing V. Plevza, director of the CPSL Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, on the significance of the conference. Plevza is reported as stating that the present ideological conference has "a significant political and ideological impact," proved by the presence of CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Fojtik, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary Pezlar and CPSL Central Committee department head Bejda. "The scientific and political impact of the conference was enhanced by the participation and statements of scientists from the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic," Plevza reportedly stressed, adding: "The conference unambiguously rejected the deformations implemented in life by the political rightwings 10 years ago, when the basic values of socialism were being destroyed. The conference underscored the lasting values of the socialist ideal set up by the Slovak Republic of Councils, ideals which had become a reality after the victorious February 1948, when the CPCZ, as the leading social-political force implemented--as it is implementing even now--the generally valid experience of the Leninist doctrine and the CPSU's experience under Czechoslovak conditions."

DECREASE OF BUILDING DEFICIT CONTINUES

AU231030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 79 p 2 AU

[Miloslav Vltavsky commentary in the column "We Comment": "Until the Debts Disappear"]

[Excerpts] This year's winter, which has thwarted our plans in many respects, particularly at the beginning of the year, has also noticeably affected the work of people in the construction branch.

The deficit in this branch was rather high: In the Czech Socialist Republic alone 585 large building projects were stopped and the resulting shortage amounted to more than KCS 1 billion. The production of building material was also substantially cut down and the power restrictions also affected plants with non-stop operations. It is natural that without electric power and fuel it is impossible to produce cement, lime, bricks, prefabricated silicate products and other products.

It has already been possible to decrease the deficit during the first 3 months of the year, and this trend must continue in the next 3 months. However, the rate of decrease is not such as to fully satisfy the needs of our society. The elimination of dropouts envisages a more consistent use of resources and reserves. These resources and reserves in the branch in question, as in the entire economy, lie in a better organization of the working process, a more thorough use of the working hours and the technology at our disposal at the woking sites, and also in a higher shift intensity. Both the Prague Prumstav Enterprise and a number of other enterprises intend to reduce the largest parts of the deficit by making use of the possibilities mentioned here. This is certainly correct, but the building industry will not be able to manage without such measures as prolonged or extraordinary shifts this year, particularly during the spring and summer months.

The ministry management and the trade union have appealed to the employees to work several extra Saturday shifts. The shift toward the end of last week was worked by 22,000 employees who cut down the deficit by almost KCS 40 million. If the shifts are to be a real contribution, the use of this reserve demands a thorough preparation. A considerable number of builders are people living throughout the working week away from their families dozens or hundreds of kilometers away.

This is one aspect of the matter. Another is a thorough preparation of the working places, so that the work done during the Saturday working shifts would be a real contribution, an additional achievement, a value for decreasing the debt. The Saturday work must not be reflected in lower performance at the beginning of the following week.

## BRIEFS

NEW U.S. ENVOY--Francis Joseph Meehan, new U.S. ambassador to the CSSR, was received on 5 May by Mexislav Jablonsky, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in connection with the approaching handing over of the envoy's credentials to the CSSR president. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 79 p 2 AU]

WRITERS DELEGATION TO FRANCE--The delegation of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union, led by Slovak Minister of Culture Miroslav Valek, attended the International Book Festival in Nice, France, conducted negotiations with prominent French cultural figures, and returned on 11 May home. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 79 p 2 AU]

SYRIAN MEDIA DELEGATION--The group of representatives of the Syrian mass communications media now on a working visit to the CSSR was received by Prague Mayor Z. Zuska on 12 May. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 79 p 2 AU]

ARRIVAL OF MSZMP DELEGATION--An MSZMP Central Committee delegation under L. Karakas, MSZMP Central Committee department head, arrived in Bratislava on 14 May for a several days' working visit. At the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation, the guests will exchange experience in party economy, party control and party capital construction. In the afternoon of the same day the guests were received by J. Janik, Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, and secretary, and M. Boda, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 May 79 p 1 AU]

GDR-MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS IN MAPUTO

LD231652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, ADN correspondent--Official talks between the military delegations of the GDR and Mozambique began in Maputo today. The talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, testified to the determination of both sides to cooperate even more closely in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Before the talks began, the GDR military delegation, led by Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, laid a wreath at the memorial for the fallen heroes of the national liberation movement, where Dr Eduardo Mondlane, first president of the Mozambique Liberation Front, who was assassinated by the imperialists in 1969, and other heroes of the liberation struggle of the people of Mozambique are buried.

Toasts at Maputo Dinner

LD231046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0857 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Parliament Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and acting minister of national defense [title as received] gave a dinner at the Maputo Military Club on Tuesday evening for Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, GDR defense minister, and his accompanying military delegation.

In his toast Army General Hoffmann stressed the fact that excellent relations have existed between the SED and the FRELIMO for years. "This friendly cooperation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the guarantee that cooperation between our armed forces will also develop exceptionally fruitfully." The GDR, said Defense Minister Hoffmann, had been able to build its National People's Army into a bastion of socialism in a relatively short time in immediate confrontation with the main forces of imperialism because the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army had always stood at its side. "Today we are so far advanced that, alongside our Soviet class brothers and brothers-in-arms, we are able to pass on the findings of socialist military science."

Armando Emilion Guebuza in his toast stressed that it is mainly thanks to the support of the socialist community that the still-oppressed peoples of southern Africa have in Mozambique a secure hinterland in their struggle. "We greatly value the support the GDR and the other socialist countries have given to the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world, through which the process of the liberation of mankind can be extended to such countries as Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, the PDRY, Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea."

TU DELEGATION CONTINUES MIDEAST TOUR, ARRIVES IN IRAQ

LD231116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--A delegation of the FDGB Trade Union Executive led by Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Baghdad on Tuesday. The delegation was invited by the chairman of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions, Mu'ayyad Abdullah, chairman of the Union's Executive Bureau, who cordially welcomed them at the airport.

Harry Tisch said at a press conference upon arriving that this visit to the Republic of Iraq will aid the exchange of experiences and views on trade union work of both organizations, which have shared a friendly relationship for many years. The FDGB delegation will have talks on the further development and deepening of the good relations.

Talks Held

LD231659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--Official talks began in Baghdad on Wednesday between a delegation of the FDGB Trade Union Executive led by Harry Tisch, chairman of its National Executive Committee and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and a delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions led by Mu'ayyad Abdullah, chairman of its Executive Bureau.

During the talks, which were held in a frank and comradely atmosphere, Harry Tisch emphasized the long years of friendly coopération between the two trade union federations, which also have been of great value for the development of good relations between the two countries. The same day Harry Tisch was received by Dr Munif ar-Razzas, assistant secretary general for national direction of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, for a talk.

Communique Signed

LD240518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2105 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, (ADN correspondent)--On Wednesday evening Harry Tisch and Mu'ayyad Abdullah signed a communique on the visit of the FDGB delegation to Iraq and a working agreement between the two trade union organizations for 1980-81. Both sides noted a further strengthening of their friendly relations. They are in favor of an international trade union conference on the social and economic aspects of disarmament. They affirmed their complete solidarity with Arab peoples of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO and stressed that the strengthening of the alliance of the progressive forces in the Arab region with the USSR and all states and peoples of the socialist community is an important factor for a successful struggle for lasting and just peace.

The two trade union organizations expressed solidarity with the struggle of the working people and peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia. They condemned the aggression against the Vietnamese people as a dangerous attack on world peace and advocated the solution of controversial issues by negotiations. They declared their solidarity with the struggle of the progressive and democratic forces in Chile, in particular with the Chilean Trade Union Federation, against the fascist Pinochet junta.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CARSTENS ON ELECTION AS FRG PRESIDENT

LD231908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a message of congratulations to newly elected FRG Federal President Prof Dr Karl Carstens. The message states:

I am sending you my best wishes and congratulations on your election as Federal President of the FRG, together with the hope that relations between the GDR and the FRG may continue to develop in the spirit of peace, detente and cooperation, and in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

HERMANN ATTENDS FRG RECEPTION IN EAST BERLIN

LD231004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Gaus, head of the Permanent FRG Mission in the GDR, held a reception in Berlin on Tuesday on the anniversary of the proclamation of the FRG Constitution. The guests included Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; Minister of Health Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, as well as other GDR personages including Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Michael Kohl.

Also present were the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

LEUSCHNER COMMENTS ON GIEREK VISIT, DETENTE

DW231135 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 21 May 79 DW

[Excerpts from Guenter Leuschner's feature "The World Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow"]

[Text] A "work visit" probably would be the best term to characterize the 2-day talks between Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek. Such meetings have taken place regularly since the early seventies. They have their tradition and are routine events in the best sense of the word. This particularly and clearly expresses relations between our two countries where cooperation between bezirke and schools, plants, and work collectives long ago became a close knit network of many thousand threads.

Yet you must recall that such natural things have not been always natural, and you must recall why. Well, work visits like the one last week have their standard issues, consisting of mutual information on developments in both countries, implementation of party decisions, the state of plan fulfillment, overcoming of difficulties such as were particularly experienced last winter in the GDR and in People's Poland. They also contain an examination of the state of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field. One of the issues of the talks was coordination of 1981 through 1985 plans, and preparation of a number of measures for better complying with the needs of both countries with regard to raw materials, machines, equipment and other products.

Such meetings are used for an intense exchange of opinion on problems of actual international politics. The communique says that both sides confirmed their opinion that successes in the field of military detente are an indispensable prerequisite for continuous political detente in Europe. That seemed to be the core idea of the two politicians' discussions of the international situation. It is also the core idea of the meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers that was taking place last week in Budapest.

The starting point of the meeting of the foreign ministers' committee were the tasks resulting from the decision of the Warsaw Pact countries' summit meeting in November 1978. On this basis the foreign ministers discussed a number of practical problems which, as I said, all deal with the importance of complementing political detente with military detente. It was stressed in Budapest over and over again that we want to have constructive negotiations, practical results, and progress in military detente, even if it were just modest progress.

Old and new things are contained in the long list of the Budapest communique. New, for instance, was the proposal to call a conference of 35 CSCE states to discuss confidence-forming measures which would not be disarmament steps in the immediate sense of the word, but which would create more security and improve the climate for disarmament talks. This includes the early announcement of greater air and naval maneuvers as well as full renunciation of maneuvers beyond a certain level as well as no increase of existing military blocs.

I do not want to continue the list of concrete suggestions here. You all can read them in the communique on the meeting that was published last Wednesday.

Unfortunately, however, this does not apply to that part of the populace of the Federal Republic, for instance, that can read, hear, or see only what the mass media produce there; as usual, reportage by these media on decisions of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers is little more than meager. One hides behind such phrases as "things that have been known for long" and "propaganda."

One thing is certain: if there were a factual and objective reportage on suggestions made over and over again by socialist countries with regard to military detente, more than just the lies about an alleged Soviet danger would pop like soap bubbles. The populace more and more urgently would ask the ruling people of the West why NATO still was hesitating to agree to what seems logical and reasonable.

For months we have been observing in the United States the unmasking contradiction between most of the media that are against SALT, and the opinion of the populace which in every opinion poll produces a majority of about 80 percent in favor of SALT. I am certain that similar opinion polls in the Federal Republic on socialist disarmament proposals would produce the same result, if the people would know about these proposals at all.

Does the plot of silence and discrimination by most mass media in West Europe actually permit the conclusion that the social forces there who are interested in peace are acting with the same determination as we in socialism? Would it not be time for such organizations as trade unions, women's and youth associations, to engage more than heretofore in discontinuing the arms race?

The hesitation and reluctance of Western governments, and the open hostility of a great part of bourgeois mass media with regard to socialist disarmament proposals is nothing new, but it also is a known fact that Europe and the world have made progress with regard to detente policy, and that concrete results have been achieved whenever negotiations between diplomats have been complemented and supported by the pressure of the masses of the people. Without the clearly articulated opinion of the people--I am just giving an example--the results of Helsinki never would have been achieved.

NAVY FORMATION LEAVES FOR TRAINING CRUISE

AU222142 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "People's Navy Ships Seen Off for Great Cruise"]

[Text] A People's Navy formation which includes the Wilhelm Pieck training vessel took to the sea on Saturday [19 May] for a training cruise of several weeks. Cadets of the Karl Liebknecht Officers College of the People's Navy in Stralsund are undergoing their practical training on this occasion. Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy, saw off the ships in Rostock-Warnemuende. He wished the crews a good trip and success in their training to the future officers. During their voyage, which is taking them to the Mediterranean and Black Seas, the ships of the People's Navy will call on ports of friendly countries for visits.

DPA: DISSIDENT HAVEMANN COMMENTS ON BAHRO CASE

LD232219 Hamburg DPA in German 1710 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--East Berlin dissident Robert Havemann has expressed reservations about organizing a Russell Tribunal, similar to the one in the Federal Republic last year, to look into human rights violations in the GDR. In a letter to the Cologne "Rudolf Bahro Reading and Solidarity Circle," he proposed instead an international meeting on problems of peace, to be attended by the GDR Peace Council and to be held before the 30th anniversary of the GDR in September. An initiative in favor of imprisoned GDR dissident Bahro could also be linked to such a meeting.

Havemann's letter, which was published by the Cologne Bahro circle on Wednesday, bears the date 28 March, when Havemann was still under house arrest. In it he supports the view of Ken Coates, director of the Russell Peace Foundation, "that in the case of the GDR, restriction on the form of a tribunal would be unlikely to achieve a lasting effect, particularly within the GDR, with the public and with the government."

Havemann continues: "It would be better to discuss problems of peace, which the GDR Peace Council should help to organize. I know that there is interest here in such international meetings. In these circumstances it should be easy to get representatives from Italy, France, Spain and Yugoslavia to take part, including representatives of the socialist and communist parties of these countries."

According to Havemann, it would be possible in this context to take an initiative for Bahro, "both privately through negotiations with leading GDR public figures and publicly through the platform of meetings." Havemann writes that he would think it a good thing "if an affront could be avoided in doing this, at any rate one which did not have the support of the GDR's Western friends and which was only unleashed by reactionary media as an incitement against the GDR."

The call for a Russell Tribunal on the human rights situation in the GDR and in Eastern Europe was made at a solidarity meeting for Bahro during the Russell Tribunal in the Federal Republic last year.

WRITERS UNION DISSOCIATES ITSELF FROM DISSIDENTS

LD232040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A meeting of the Presidium of the GDR Writers Union took place in Berlin today.

The text of the communique on the meeting reads as follows:

At its meeting in Berlin today the Presidium of the GDR Writers Union first dealt with a meeting which will take place at the end of June--before the 30th anniversary of GDR --and which will discuss the theme "Tradition and Outlook"; second, it dealt with the sessions of the executive fixed for 30 May and 26 June; and third, it dealt with the contribution of writers to the GDR's National Youth Festival.

The Presidium of the Writers Union once again vigorously rejected the campaign to denigrate the GDR's cultural policy by Western media and by some people who are abusing their membership of the Writers Union. The Presidium reaffirmed its view that the work of the vast majority of GDR writers is in the service of a literature which is committed to the ideals of communism and which strengthens real socialism.

In connection with the latest attacks by Western media, the Presidium noted: A union member who publicly announces that he is deliberately breaking existing law cannot expect the union to side with him in the conclift which he has brought about by his own volition. Loyalty to the law is required of every citizen of the state, and thus of every writer. He who terminates his loyalty cannot have our solidarity in this matter.

The Writers Union sees itself as a socialist organization in a socialist society. It is from this that its opportunities and its duties arise. He who violates the latter limits the former and disturbs the relationship of trust upon which the relations between the union and society are based.

The close alliance between the party of the working class and the writers, a central concern of the proven cultural policy of the Eighth and Ninth SED Party Congresses, was, is and remains the most important basis for the successful participation of writers in the struggles of our time. We shall not allow this alliance to be threatened by anybody.

BRIEFS

UK-GDR TRADE TALKS--Berlin (ADN)--On 11 May the "Technical Days of Great Britain" ended in the GDR capital. During this series of events Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, received the Earl of Limerick, president of the British Overseas Trade Board, for a talk on the development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Great Britain. The Earl of Limerick expressed the British side's special interest in expanding and deepening the economic relations between the two countries. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 May 79 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISIT--Berlin (ADN)--On 11 May Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the RCP Central Committee headed by RCP Central Committee candidate member Ion Tarachiu, first secretary of the Ialomita RCP District leadership. The delegation is in the GDR on a study trip. During the talk Horst Dohlus briefed the Romanian guests on the results and experiences gained in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the 10th Central Committee Session, especially on the initiatives of the working people in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. The comradely meeting was attended by Fritz Mueller, member of the SED Central Committee and head of its cadre department, as well as Gheorghe Tache, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 May 79 p 2 AU]

SED DELEGATION IN ROMANIA--At the conclusion of a several-day visit to Romania a study delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Fritz Brock, member of the Central Auditing Commission and Central Committee department head, was received in Bucharest on 11 May by Constantin Dascalescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, for a friendly talk. Earlier, the delegation had discussed problems of trade union and social welfare policy of the RCP in Bucharest and in the Galati District. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12-13 May 79 p 2 AU]

GDR-LAOS COOPERATION COMMITTEE--The second session of the GDR-Laos Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was opened in Vientiane on 16 May. The GDR government delegation is headed by Werner Lindner, member of the SED Central Auditing Commission and state secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuff Industry, and the Laotian delegation by Sanan Soutthichak, minister of commerce, public works and transportation. The committee will discuss further measures to develop and strengthen the all-round cooperation between the two countries and the GDR's solidaristic support of the fraternal Laotian people. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 79 p 2 AU]

GDR, PDRY COOPERATION PLAN--Aden (ADN)--A working plan for cultural-scientific cooperation between the GDR and the PDRY for the years 1979/80 was signed in Aden on 15 May. It provides for comprehensive measures for the further expansion of the close friendly relations between the two countries. The document was signed by GDR Ambassador Peter Rabenhorst and by Uthman 'Abd al-Jabber, director general for economic and technical cooperation at the PDRY Ministry of Planning. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 May 79 p 2 AU]

AXEN VISITS PARIS FAIR--Paris (ADN dispatch)--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee [who is in France to attend the 23d PCF Congress], visited the 75th Paris Fair on 13 May, accompanied by Jochen Hertwig, first secretary of the SED Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk leadership, and by GDR Ambassador Dr Werner Fleck. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 79 p 2 AU]

FDJ AID IN ANGOLA--Luanda (ADN)--At present 5 FDJ Friendship Brigades are rendering solidaristic aid in the People's Republic of Angola, supporting the Angolan people in developing their transport system and in the training of young skilled workers. Since August 1978, the FDJ brigade members have repaired about 4,800 motor vehicles, some 500 tractors, more than 400 stationary motors and more than 400 hulling machines for coffee. The brigade members worked nearly 5,600 extra hours to repair drinking water and electric power supply installations. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 79 p 5 AU]

VOCATIONAL AID TO SRV--A protocol on the GDR's commitment in the construction of a vocational training center for building workers in the Vietnamese town of Vinh was signed in Hanoi on Tuesday. With this the GDR has fulfilled its task in accordance with an agreement of November 1974. The modern training center will offer more than 720 training places and is the first of its kind in Vietnam. The equipment has been financed through solidarity donations from the GDR population. The center was officially handed over to the Vietnamese Government last weekend. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 22 May 79 LD]

CDU, CSL SIGN AGREEMENT--Prague (ADN dispatch)--In Prague on 10 May CSU Chairman Gerald Goetting and Rostislav Petera, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL), signed an agreement on the expansion of the friendly cooperation between their parties. "Gerald Goetting referred to the past 3 decades of friendship between the two parties as an example of how socialism draws peoples closer together and offers peace-loving Christians utterly new opportunities to work for peace and fraternity among the peoples. Rostislav Petera stressed that the two parties are linked by the unbreakable determination out of Christian responsibility to contribute to the best of their ability to the strengthening of socialism." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 May 79 p 2 AU]

GDR-ETHIOPIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION--Addis Ababa (ADN dispatch)--On Thursday [17 May] the GDR-Ethiopia Cultural Working Plan for the 1979-80 period was signed by the Ethiopian minister for culture and sports, Tesfaye Shewaye, and by GDR Ambassador Dieter Klinkert. The document, which is based on the cultural agreement concluded between the two countries in 1976, provides for concrete measures of cooperation in the fields of university education, popular education, health service and culture. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 79 p 2 AU]

RUSSIAN TECHNICAL LANGUAGE COURSES--Berlin (ADN)--Far more than 9,000 graduates of higher and technical schools have so far completed the "Russian Technical Language" correspondence courses of the Chamber of Technology. The courses end with the state linguists' exam, grade "I A" or "II B." The participants are provided with especially developed instructional materials about the technical terms of machine building, electrical engineering-electronics, chemical industry, construction and economic problems. At present a number of courses are being revised, including such important subjects as microelectronics and process analysis. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 May 79 p 2 AU]

PUBLIC HEALTH COOPERATION CONFERENCE--Berlin (ADN)--The delegations of the health service trade unions from socialist countries have been discussing topical questions of their organizations in Berlin since 17 May. At the invitation of the GDR Health Trade Union, delegations from the USSR, Poland, the CSSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, led by the union chairmen, are attending the conference. In her opening statement Dr Elfriede Gerboth, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the GDR Health Union, advocated a still closer collaboration of the health service unions. Dr Lidia Novak, chairman of the USSR Health Union, pointed out that many initiatives in this sector are focused on a continuous advanced training, the solving of specific research tasks as well as the speedy introduction of medical-scientific findings in practical work. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 79 p 2 AU]

GDR-CSSR SILO PROJECT--A giant grain silo with a capacity of 38,200 tons--10 percent of the total storage capacity of the entire north Bohemian region--has been completed by GDR and CSSR firms 2½ months ahead of schedule. The plant consists of a 57-meter high machinery house with 36 silo cells and an efficient drying plant. The silo can take in 60 truckloads--about 300 tons--of grain per hour, and the drying plant can process between 50 and 100 tons of grain per hour, depending on the moisture content. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 79 p 5 AU]

INTERMEDIATE CROPS HARVEST--The harvest of intermediate crops is in full swing throughout the GDR. In the coming days and weeks a total area of over 420,000 hectares must be harvested. By last weekend harvesting was completed on about one-quarter of this area. The intermediate crops contribute substantially toward insuring the GDR's fodder supply. The agricultural producer cooperatives closely cooperate with the about 300 drying plants and sugar factories where part of the green crops are processed into high-quality fodder. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 79 p 2 AU]

TILLAGE PROGRESS--By 13 May, potatoes had been planted on 81.1 percent of the planned area, sugar beets were sown on 92 percent and outdoor vegetables were planted on 66 percent of the planned areas. Priority is now being given to completing the sowing of sugar beets. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 79 p 1 AU]

VIETNAMESE PEACE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD231058 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI)--The Vietnamese peace delegation headed by Tran Hoai Nam, member of the Presidium of the Vietnamese Committee Struggling for Peace and general secretary of the Solidarity and Friendship Committee, who had stayed in Hungary at the Hungarian National Peace Council's invitation, left Budapest on Tuesday.

The delegation was received by Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly. The guests had talks on forthcoming tasks to broaden cooperation as well as Hungarian and international solidarity with the Vietnamese people fighting against the Chinese aggression with Mrs. Nandor Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, Bela Kovacs, the Peace Council's general secretary, as well as with Sandor Harmati, president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

The delegation's visit has significantly contributed to strengthening Hungarian-Vietnamese friendship and to the success of the "peace and friendship month" being staged in Hungary.

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION'S BULGARIA VISIT--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Laszlo Fodor, deputy head of the Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department, visited Bulgaria between 14 and 18 May. The delegation studied aspects of mass information, press criticism and workers' correspondence. It was received by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 May 79 p 5 AU]

EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION TO POLAND--At the invitation of the ministers of education and training and science, higher education and technology of the Polish People's Republic, an educational delegation led by Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky has gone to Warsaw. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 May 79 p 8 AU]

SOLTESZ VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA--Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry and chairman of the CEMA Standing Committee for Radio Technology and the Electronics Industry, has gone to Dubrovnik to attend the 36th session of the committee. The agenda of the session includes the joint organization of the production of electronic components and satisfying the requirements of the member countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 May 79 p 8 AU]

CSSR JUDICIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES--Dr Pavol Kiraly, minister of justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and Dr Premsyl Bena, deputy minister of justice of the Czech Socialist Republic, arrived in Budapest leading a delegation for an official friendly visit on Monday [21 May]. The delegation is visiting at the invitation of Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja. The delegation will study our legal life and the work of administering justice and will have talks on the development of Hungarian-Czechoslovak legal and judicial relations and the modernization of the legal assistance agreement between the two countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 May 79 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN PRODUCER COOPERATIVE DELEGATION--At the invitation of the National Producer Cooperative Council, a Romanian producer cooperative delegation led by Marin Vasile, chairman of the National Council of Romanian Agricultural Producer Cooperatives and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, has arrived in Budapest. National Producer Cooperative Council Chairman Istvan Szabo received the guests at the Council's headquarters, in the presence of Victor Bolojan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 May 79 p 5 AU]

SED PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Franz Hentschell, deputy head of the Central Committee's cultural department, visited our country between 15 and 18 May. The delegation, which studied certain aspects of our cultural policy, was received by Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the Central Committee's Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Affairs Department. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 May 79 p 5 AU]

DECLINING AGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE MIGRATION--The migration of the workforce has diminished, primarily at the state farms; their personnel decreased only 0.5 percent last year. Also the decline of personnel at the producer cooperatives, recorded as 25,000-30,000 workers in previous years, has decreased. According to overall calculations, 10,000-15,000 workers left the collective farms in 1978. The calculations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food also reveal that there has been no appreciable change regarding the complement of manual employees at the state farms. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 18 May 79 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON JOINT ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS WITH U.S.

Gierek Receives U.S. Participants

LD232125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, received a group of representatives of American industrial concerns and banks who are taking part at the 5th plenary session of the Polish-American Economic Council, led by chairman of the American section of the council Robert (?Malet).

The meeting was attended by Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and Janusz Burakiewicz, president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and chairman of the Polish section of the council. The first secretary of the Central Committee was informed about the fruitful results of the Polish-American Economic Council. Key trends and possibilities for further broadening mutually beneficial trade exchanges and scientific and technical cooperation were discussed between Poland the United States, particularly in the agricultural field. It was stressed that the development of economic relations serves the cause of detente and peaceful cooperation and favors the consolidation of traditional friendship between the Polish and American people.

The meeting was attended by the ambassadors of both countries--Poland's Romuald Spasowski and William Schaufele of the United States. Also today Edward Gierek received U.S. Ambassador William Schaufele.

Joint Communique Issued

LD232126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] The fifth session of the Polish-American Economic Council concluded today in Warsaw with the signing of a joint communique. The communique stresses the leading role of industrial cooperation in future economic relations. The deepening of cooperation may contribute towards the development of specialized export production earmarked for the American market. Thus, a factor of increased permanence will be introduced into mutual economic ties. The development of cooperation may also considerably contribute towards balancing Poland's unfavorable turnover with the United States.

Such cooperation facilitates the tranfer of technology, in which we are still vitally interested. The American side stressed its interest in the purchase of Polish technology in mining automation and in other mining installations. The problems of industrial cooperation will be widely discussed by a specially formed working group.

RCP DELEGATION STUDIES POLISH ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

AU231516 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--A delegation of the RCP Central Committee, led by Stefan Kiss, secretary of the Central Workers Control Council for Economic and Social Activities, has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

On 21 May the RCP Central Committee delegation was received by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek. The meeting was attended by Jerzy Wojtecki, head of the Central Committee Agricultural and Food Department. Ion Cozma, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was also present.

The Romanian guests had talks in the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural and Food Department and in the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry and toured Torun, Byogoszcz, Gdansk and Lodz Voivodships to study party and economic activities, mainly in forestry and timber industry.

POLISH-MOROCCAN LEGAL ASSISTANCE ACCORD SIGNED

AU222023 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 May 79 p 2 AU

[PAP Column: "Visits--Meetings--Talks"]

[Text] The consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic and the Kingdom of Morocco have ended in Warsaw. Vice Minister E. Kulaga led the Polish side and A. Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, represented the Moroccan side.

Abderrahmane Baddou had talks on issues connected with the development of Polish-Moroccan relations in various areas with L. Stasiak, secretary of the State Council; E. Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs; J. Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; J. Bafia, minister of justice; M. Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare; Z. Najdowski, minister of culture and art; and R. Jezierski, vice minister of education and upbringing.

During the talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs views were exchanged on the main international issues and regional problems and major questions of Polish-Moroccan relations were discussed. The sides expressed satisfaction with the level of bilateral cooperation and confirmed that resolute action be taken to further expand this cooperation. They stressed the role of the foreign ministries in stimulating economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and, in this connection, pointed out that the decisions of the recent session of the Polish-Moroccan commission are of importance for the further development of economic cooperation, including the training of Moroccan national cadres.

Motivated by the wish to create the best possible legal conditions for the development of cooperation, A. Baddou and Minister of Justice J. Bafia signed a final accord on legal assistance in civil and criminal cases. Talks were also initiated on the possibility of signing a Polish-Moroccan consular convention. These talks will be continued.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI DISCUSSES EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

AU231520 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 May 79 p 4 AU

[Stanislaw Lewicki article: "Demography and Employment"]

[Excerpts] At present the Polish socialized economy employs over 12 million workers, but in 20 years time this figure should rise to 22 million workers, of whom about 16 million will have secondary and higher education.

The socialized industry currently employs five million workers, of whom over 140,000 possess higher education, over 800,000 possess secondary education and even post-secondary (vocational or general) education, and about 1.4 million possess basic vocational education.

The current 5-year period is characterized by a distinct decrease in the supply of new manpower for the national economy. In 1976-80 some 1.4 million people will have reached production age compared with the 1.8 million people who began working life in the first half of the seventies. The supply of new manpower during the entire decade of 1981-90 will amount to merely 1.2 million people, a state of affairs that will compel us to administer our manpower in an exceptionally balanced and economical way.

The main task in 1979 will be to consistently improve the employment market. One of the measures in this connection will be to reduce manpower in public administration by about 3-5 percent, which will result in shifting some 300,000 people to agriculture, trade, services and transportation, where shortages of manpower have become especially acute at present.

Cutting down losses incurred by failure to fully use working time has become an urgent problem of the socialist economy during the implementation of the present 5-year plan. The imbalance between theoretical and actual working time has now become most disturbing. What counts in this connection is not absenteeism caused by vacations and the increased incidence of sickness, which, although giving rise to justified doubt, is at least formally legalized. What counts and what represents a most negative feature is all forms of absenteeism, other than vacations and sickness, and the practice of abandoning one's job. The excessive turnover of cadres is another negative feature.

In 1978 over 1 million workers per day were absent from their jobs for various reasons. In 3 years this figure has increased by over 300,000 people. This data does not include the 1 million people concurrently on vacations. Also, this analysis should take into account the unregistered losses of working time caused by standstills, for example, annual losses of working time in the case of industrial workers amount to over 400 hours per worker or to over 500 workdays. Preventing these losses would result in an overall improvement in the situation of the labor market.

Cadre policy, which after all involves in its essence an effective manipulation of the human factor, should primarily take into account humanist and social considerations, because what is at stake is the important question of people-to-people relations, emotional commitment and social and living determinants. In a socialist society precisely these elements acquire exceptional significance, and this is why we should bear them in mind when thoroughly debating various forms of the employment policy in People's Poland.

VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS DISCUSS SMALL INDUSTRY AND HOUSING

AU231515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--The PZPR voivodship committee secretaries responsible for economic matters and vice voivodes attended a session in the PZPR Central Committee on 21 May. The session, which was chaired by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, discussed the tasks of party bodies and organizations as well as of local administrative bodies in implementing the 14th plenum resolutions on acdelerating the development of small industry. It also discussed activities aimed at fully implementing this year's plan for housing construction. Vice Premiers Tadeusz Pyka and Kazimierz Secomski presented information on the government's work in this regard.

The session was attended by Zdzislaw Kurowski and Zbigniew Zielinski, members of the Central Committee Secretariat; by Manfred Gorywoda, head of the Central Committee Department of Planning and Economic Analyses; by the ministers and heads of the central institutions concerned; and by first secretaries of the PZPR plant committees in ministries and central institutions.

VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES DISCUSS PARTY WORK

AU222024 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 21 May p 1 AU

[PAP Report: "Party Tasks in the 25th Year of the Polish People's Republic--Session of PZPR Voivodship Committee Oraganization Secretaries"]

[Text] Voivodship committee secretaries responsible for organizational matters have held a session in the PZPR Central Committee building. The session, which was chaired by Central Committee Secretary Zdislaw Zandarowski, discussed the key current problems of party work and drew particular attention to the need to further invigorate the party and to the tasks of party bodies and members in the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks for this year. The session also suggested improvements in the area of strengthening and developing party ranks and further intensifying individual work with PZPR members and candidates and devoted a lot of time to problems of further strengthening social democracy and social control. Matters connected with the organization of summer vacations for the working people as well as children and youngsters were also discussed.

On 19 May the participants in the session met with Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who discussed the main tasks of all the party bodies in the year of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

GIEREK MEETS WITH WOMEN'S GROUP TO MARK MOTHERS DAY

LD232100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] To mark the approach of Mothers Day, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, met at the Central Committee with a group of women representing various professional spheres and regions of the country as well as several generations. All women attending the meeting are united by the very responsible and highly respected social role in our country--motherhood and bringing up the young generation.

The meeting enabled a cordial and businesslike conversation on problems concerning the development of the country and on the joys and cares of raising children. The women highly assessed the consistently implemented policy of the party and state in which for the good of the family, mother and child occupy a prominent position.

In a cordial conversation Edward Gierek assured them that all their remarks and proposals will be examined in the upcoming plenum of the Party Central Committee which will be devoted to family affairs, problems of protecting physical and emotional health, and to all factors which unite our society into one great family.

We are now doing everything possible, said Edward Gierek, so that in the next decade we can guarantee an individual flat for every family. Decisions of the last plenum concerning the development of small-scale industry should result in the improved supply of household goods. We will continue allocating considerable resources for the physical and spiritual development of the nation, particularly of the young generation. We will remove existing differences between towns and villages and various regions of the country.

On behalf of the party and state leadership, Edward Gierek cordially wished the mothers the best of health, preserverance in daily work and success for them and their families.

BRIEFS

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER--Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, received in Warsaw on 19 May Anatoliy Kostousov, minister of tool and tool building industry of the USSR. The sides evaluated positively the results of their present economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the area of automated machine tools, heavy machine tools and other tools and discussed prospects for further cooperation, paying particular attention to the need for expanding production specialization. Minister of Engineering Industry Aleksander Kopec was also present. [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 May 79 p 2 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU DELEGATION VISIT TO SPAIN

Suarez Luncheon

AU230919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 23/5/1979--On Tuesday, May 22, Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez, president of the Council of Ministers, and his wife, gave a lunch in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu at the Moncloa Palace.

The guests included Romanian and Spanish officials.

The lunch passed in an atmosphere of friendship and warm cordiality.

Meeting With Mayor of Aranjuez

AU231255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] On Tuesday afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received a mayoral delegation of Aranjuez city, the beautiful locality where there is the residence of the distinguished Romanian guests during their sojourn in Spain.

It is a matter of pride for us--Eduardo Garcia Fernandez, mayor of the city, said--to have as guest the man who has fought for world peace, for the national independence and sovereignty of the Romanian people. We are convinced that all progressive forces must acknowledge, and they do acknowledge, your activity in defence of peace, for the economic and social progress of the Romanian people--he said.

Answering, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated that the aim of his Spanish visit is to strengthen the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Spanish peoples. I wish that this collaboration served the economic and social development of both peoples--the Romanian head of state said--and contribute alike to the strengthening of the struggle for detente and peace the world over.

President Nicolae Ceausescu invited a delegation of the council of Aranjuez city to visit Romania.

Talks With Carrillo

AU230922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 23/5/1979--On Tuesday evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met at the Aranjuez Palace with Santiago Carrillo and his wife Carmen Menendez Carrillo.

The meeting was attended by Marcelino Camacho, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Communist Party of Spain [CPS], president of the workers' commissions, and by Ramon Tamames, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the CPS, deputy mayor of Madrid, and their wives.

Present was also Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs.

Santiago Carrillo welcomed with particular warmth the RCP general secretary on Spain's soil and expressed his satisfaction at the way this visit proceeds.

He said that the visit--the first visit of a leader of a socialist country to Spain--was a political event of historic significance serving the interests of the Romanian and Spanish peoples, the development on multiple planes of the relations between Spain and Romania, between Spain and the socialist countries, the cause of security and collaboration in Europe and in the world. This visit, the CPS secretary general stressed, is followed with deep empathy and keen interest by the Spanish working people.

During the meeting they informed each other of the activity and preoccupations of the two parties. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on the situation in the two countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu was highly appreciative of the evolution of the relations between the two parties, stressing their importance for the general development of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Spain, both bilaterally and internationally. In this context, the RCP general secretary stressed the particular significance of a thorough preparation of the future all-European meeting in Madrid in 1980 so that it should be up to the peoples' expectations as regards the establishment of a climate of peace and security on the continent.

During the interview, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the need for strengthening the collaboration and cooperation of the communist and workers parties, of the democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces in the struggle for security, collaboration, social progress and peace in the world.

The meeting took place in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, characteristic of the good relations between the RCP and the CPS.

Arrival in Valencia

AU231300 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Excerpt] Madrid (AGERPRES) 23/5/1979--In the morning of May 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived at Valencia, where they were extended a festive reception. Soon after their arrival, President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed over the key of the town by the mayor of Valencia.

Comments in Valencia

LD240510 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 23/5/1979--On Wednesday, the third day of their state visit to Spain, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were guests to the city of Valencia.

The Romanian head of state was accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Nicu Ceausescu, other Romanian and Spanish officials.

During a ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed the key of Valencia city. The Romanian head of state was also given a copy of "Libro Fuero," an old collection of laws and ordinances of Valencia city. Elena Ceausescu (?was offered) a statuette of ceramics made by local artisans.

During the ceremony, the mayor of the city, Fernandez Martinez Castellano, and President Nicolae Ceausescu made speeches.

Many residents of Valencia extended a warm reception to the messengers of the Romanian people.

After thanking for the reception extended to him in Valencia, President Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the traditions of language, culture and civilization linking the two peoples, stressing that action must be undertaken so as to these traditions should be added new elements, and this by raising the relations between the Romanian and Spanish peoples onto an ever higher stage.

Saying that Romania experienced foreign domination for a long time, that the Romanian people fought centuries on end for independence, President Ceausescu emphasized that this was the reason for which it highly values national independence and considers that everything possible must be done for each nation to be secured the right to free development, for relations of collaboration to be established among peoples on the basis of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, renunciation of threat or use of force.

Speaking about the achievements and current preoccupations of the Romanian people, the president insisted on the democratism of the contemporary Romanian society.

We are bulding a new democracy, based on workers' self-management, he said, on the participation of the working class, of the working people in running all economic and social affairs. We consider that the participation of all social categories in governing society is a superior form of democracy, of the people's direct partaking in the management of all fields of activity, making their own destiny. We greatly value the development of democracy and the participation of the people in government.

We know that only in this way can broad democracy be actually achieved, can the fundamental rights of the people be guaranteed in all domains.

Referring to Romania's foreign policy, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that his country paid great attention to international collaboration, and in this framework placed special emphasis on its relations with Spain.

He also mentioned Romania's steady concern for the achievement of security and collaboration in Europe, for the promotion of a policy of detente, for disarmament.

Speaking about his visit to Spain, the president said that the talks so far had resulted in several agreements and expressed his belief that the two countries would strongly develop their collaboration in all domains.

The Romanian head of state invited a delegation of Valencia city to visit Romania.

The mayor of Valencia then gave a lunch in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu. The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, Nicu Ceausescu and other Romanian officials. Members of the town council, other representatives of the public, economic and cultural life of Valencia were also present.

The mayor of Valencia toasted to the peace and progress of the Romanian and Spanish peoples, to an ever closer collaboration between Romania and Spain.

Thanking for the reception extended to him in Valencia, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed again Romania's wish to develop her relations of friendship and collaboration with Spain.

The lunch passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, under the sign of the joint wish to strengthen and develop the Romanian-Spanish collaboration and cooperation.

## Visits to Mills

LD240512 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES, 23/5/1979--On Wednesday, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were guests to the "Lois" textile mill of Valencia.

After visiting that enterprise in the locality, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were extended a warm reception at the workers' university by thousands of young people studying in that important higher learning institute of Valencia.

Next, aboard a helicopter, the guests made for the "Altos Hornos del Mediteraneo" iron-and-steel combine of Sagunto, 25 km far from Valencia. During the visit to that industrial unit, President Nicolae Ceausescu discussed with the guests about the possibilities of cooperation with relevant Romanian enterprises and invited a delegation of the combine to visit Romania.

## Oprea, Margaritescu Talks

AU230920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 23/5/1979--On May 21 and 22 Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had talks with Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, minister of commerce and tourism of Spain, with Jose Miguel Delarica, president of the National Industrial Institute (INI), as well as with a series of executives of Spanish companies in the domains of machine building, metallurgy and chemistry.

During the talks, tangible measures were set conductive to the conclusion of new economic contacts and of actions of bilateral cooperation and cooperation on third markets.

## CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW WITH SPAIN'S INFORMACIONES PUBLISHED

AU221440 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 21 May 79 pp 1,5 AU

[Text of interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Guillerno Solana Alonso, director of the Spanish newspaper INFORMACIONES, in Bucharest on 15 May]

[Text] Question: Excellency, would you be so kind as to outline the targets of your coming official visit to Spain?

Answer: I am looking forward with great pleasure to my visit to Spain which I will pay at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I. Through this visit we want to establish relations of friendship between our countries on a lasting basis.

I hope that the visit will identify new fields of economic, scientific-technical and cultural collaboration and cooperation between our countries and that it will permit an exchange of views on current international issues.

Thus, we want this visit to mark an important stage in developing relations between Romania and Spain, in strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Question: Considering the affinities of language and culture between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, in your opinion, which are the fields which would offer opportunities for developing Romanian-Spanish cooperation. Does your excellency think that, within the framework of the major difficulties confronting mankind today, one could identify concrete problems the solution of which Romania and Spain could make joint contributions?

Answer: Indeed, the Romanian people and the Spanish people have many things in common which are, certainly, based on the affinity of language and culture and on their civilization of Latin origin which has contributed to a great extent to the development of mankind's general progress and civilization. Today both the Romanian and Spanish peoples are interested in active cooperation aimed at socioeconomic development, in improving their well-being and in strengthening their national independence and sovereignty.

As I mentioned in my answer to the first question, during this visit we want to identify new fields of cooperation and collaboration between our countries and, at the same time, we want to exchange views on the complex problems of the contemporary world.

I think that, proceeding from the need to establish interstate relations on the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs and on mutually advantageous cooperation, our countries will be able to actively cooperate with a view to achieving security and cooperation in Europe and resolving the complex problems facing mankind today, especially regarding the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order and the achievement of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and certainly with a view to resolving interstate disputes by negotiations by completely ruling out the use or the threat of use of force.

I believe that Romania and Spain can set an example of cooperation between states with different social systems, inspired by the desire to live freely and promote a policy of detente and peace.

Question: As a member of the Warsaw Pact, Romania has repeatedly favored a policy of reducing armaments and promoting effective measures aimed at military disengagement and disarmament and at establishing peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. What is Romania's position toward military blocs?

Answer: Romania is paying particular attention to achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that everything should be done to stop the arms race and to proceed to reducing military expenditure, armaments and military forces and to strengthening, on this basis, trust and cooperation among all world states, irrespective of social systems.

We attach particularly great importance to achieving security and peace in Europe in the spirit of the documents signed in Helsinki and we especially believe that action should be taken so that the 1980 Madrid conference will yield better results. In this respect, we pay particular attention to the question of military disengagement in Europe, considering that this continent has a concentration of major military forces and that the two military blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--are located here too.

We believe that it is necessary to take firm action in the direction of creating conditions with a view to simultaneously eliminating the two military blocs since this is in keeping with the interests of all peoples in Europe and with the cause of detente, security and peace throughout the world.

Question: The Mediterranean area is a source of tension which has been so ever since the end of World War II. In your view, what would be the practical ways and means for establishing in that area a climate of peace and security?

Answer: Indeed, the Mediterranean area is an area in which we witness a certain tension and in which one can note a certain intensification of military activity, a fact which can endanger not only peace in the Mediterranean states, but also peace in Europe and throughout the world. It would, therefore, be necessary to renounce military actions and the use or threat of use of force, the military presence of foreign states in the Mediterranean area--as in fact in other parts of the planet--and to achieve relations of cooperation among all states based on equality and mutual respect that will allow transforming the Mediterranean area into one of peace and security.

As a matter of fact, we believe that the achievement of such a policy in the Mediterranean area must also be in keeping with the creation of an area of peace and cooperation in the Balkans and with turning this area into one of peace and cooperation. There is actually a close interdependence between the two areas and any steps in the direction of cooperation and friendship in one will also exert a positive influence on the other.

Question: Mr President, would you be so kind as to tell us what the RCP's relations are with the West European communist parties? What role do you ascribe to Eurocommunism at an international level?

Answer: The RCP has relations of cooperation and active solidarity with all the communist parties and the workers parties and, therefore, with those in Western Europe. We believe that these relations, solidarity between our party and the parties in Western Europe are an important element in achieving a new policy of social progress, of the states' independent development and of security and peace.

As for the term Eurocommunism--as I have mentioned under other circumstances--this term, in itself, does not mean a great deal. To us it conveys the desire of the communist parties in Western Europe to insure a policy based on the social, historical and national realities in the given countries and to practice an independent policy and formulate their general line in keeping with the conditions in the countries in which they are carrying out their activity.

It is obvious that the principles of socialism and communism can neither be a regional or subregional nature. In the final analysis, they are an indivisible whole and wherever they are applied--proceeding from the concrete realities in each country--they must bring about the elimination of social and national inequality and the achievement of a society of social justice and equity in which the masses may fully enjoy the achievements of science and culture and directly participate in the management of the entire economic and social life.

In this context, the term Eurocommunism--I want to repeat--stresses the need for an independent policy that will take into consideration the realities in the given country and that insures the implementation of the principles of socialism in keeping with these realities and with the will of the masses in each country.

Question: It is known that Romania has good relations with both the USSR and the PRC. What is the current stage of these relations and, at the same time, what is your viewpoint on possible practical ways and means that will bring about a solution of the differences between the USSR and the PRC and their mutual cooperation?

Answer: Indeed, Romania maintains good relations with the Soviet Union and with the PRC. [paragraph continues]

It is also developing broad relations with all the socialist countries in the belief that the strengthening of cooperation and solidarity is an important element in socialist development, in asserting socialism at an international level and in practicing a policy of detente and peace throughout the world.

Proceeding from these relations and from the need of surmounting certain differences or different views, Romania is determinedly acting in the direction of developing cooperation with both the Soviet Union and the PRC and with the other socialist countries and believes that everything should be done to surmount the differences between the USSR and the PRC and to develop cooperation between them.

In this respect, the most secure path is, undoubtedly, direct negotiations between the two socialist states--and I am firmly convinced that in this way, proceeding from the interests of the two peoples and from the interests of socialism and peace in general, the differences between the two states can and will be surmounted and that relations will be improved and mutually advantageous cooperation achieved.

Question: We know that Romania is not completely satisfied with the results of the Belgrade Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. In light of the conference of the representatives of European countries which is scheduled to take place in Madrid next year, could you let us know the goals Romania's foreign policy proposes to pursue?

Answer: Romania has paid great attention to the Helsinki conference and believes that everything should be done to implement the documents that were adopted on that occasion. Unfortunately, however, not a great deal was achieved in the wake of that conference in the direction of implementing the documents signed at it. The Belgrade meeting ended without any particular results, although it adopted certain decisions on intensifying cooperation in certain fields. One can especially say that the decision to convene the Madrid meeting in 1980 is, in fact, the most important result of the Belgrade conference.

Proceeding from this, we believe that it is necessary for us to do all we can to record complete success in the 1980 Madrid meeting. It would be necessary for the European representatives to begin, already in the course of this year, preparations for this meeting and to act in the direction of improving relations and developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and--as I already mentioned--to pay particular attention to the questions of military disengagement on our continent.

We believe that next year's meeting in Madrid must give a new impetus to implementing all the provisions of the documents signed in Helsinki and, especially, to opening up the road to military disengagement and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. Within the framework of these measures we aim at the elimination of military blocs, of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of troops from the territory of other states and at creating a climate of trust and security for all states. Only thus will we be able to insure the achievement of new relations of equality and trust and only thus will we achieve security and cooperation in Europe and open up prospects for a lasting pace on our continent and throughout the world.

Question: Romania has experienced extensive development in the past 10-year period, Excellency, would you be so kind as to speak about the current and future concerns of Romania's economic development? What place does it hold and what is the situation of Romania's cooperation with the other socialist countries?

Answer: This year Romania will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the overthrow of the fascist military dictatorship after the victory of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist national insurrection which opened up prospects for Romania's independent development on the road of democracy and then on the road of socialism.

Indeed, particular results have been recorded in the past 10 years in developing the forces of production and all sectors of activity. I would like to mention the fact that Romanian industry produces today 42 times more than in 1938, the year with the most developed industrial production in the past. New branches of the national economy developed on this basis, science, education and culture experienced a continuous upsurge and the people's material and cultural level improved dynamically.

In the past 3 years--I am referring to the first 3 years of the 1976-80 5-year plan--industrial production recorded an 11 percent growth rate. Agriculture also developed and the working people's real incomes, especially wages, increased almost 22 percent, thus exceeding, in the past 3 years, the provisions of the entire 5-year plan regarding the 20 percent increase in wages. As of 1980 the people's wages and general incomes will have increased 32 percent.

All this forcefully demonstrates both the potential of the Romanian socialist economy and the fact that everything we achieve in the country's socioeconomic development is designed for improving the well-being of all people and for insuring an increasingly prosperous life and for strengthening the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

In achieving this development, an important role is certainly played by the relations of economic cooperation with the socialist countries which hold an important share--almost 50 percent--in Romania's foreign trade. At the same time, we are developing good relations of cooperation with the developing countries--which also hold an important share in Romania's foreign trade. We believe it is necessary to develop general relations and especially economic cooperation with all the states, irrespective of their different social systems.

We certainly pay great attention to the need to establish Romania's relations with other states--and interstate relations in general--on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

We proceed from the fact that each nation's socioeconomic development and the strengthening of each people's independence is an essential element for a policy of detente and peace, of cooperation throughout the world.

Question: Would Your Excellency like to extend a message to the Spanish people?

Answer: I would like to convey warm greetings to the friendly Spanish people and wishes for new successes in their economic, social and democratic development and wishes for well-being and happiness!

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PCF'S MARCHAIS ON REELECTION

AU221520 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 79 p 5 AU

[Message of congratulations from Nicolae Ceausescu to Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party.

Dear Comrade Marchais,

On your reelection to the position as PCF secretary general, I extend to you warmest congratulations and heartfelt wishes for success in your party activity devoted to the basic interests of the working people and all French people, for social progress, democracy, freedom, national independence and for the ideals of peace and socialism.

I take this opportunity to express the conviction that relations between our parties will continuously develop in accordance with the interests or both countries and peoples and of the cause of international detente and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

HUA GUOFENG RECEIVES NICULESCU-LED DELEGATION

AU231129 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, received the Romanian Government delegation led by Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the Romanian-PRC government commission on economic and technical cooperation, which was in Beijing on the occasion of the first session of this commission.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Paul Niculescu extended warm greetings to Comrade Hua Guofeng and wishes for new and greater successes to the Chinese people in their socioeconomic development and in their work of socialist construction.

Expressing thanks for the wishes, Comrade Hua Guofeng asked the delegation to convey warm friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wishes for the propserity and flourishing of Socialist Romania.

During the meeting, the two sides positively assessed the results of the proceedings of the first session of the commission and the stage of implementing the joint projects established at summit level. They also expressed satisfaction with the upward trend of the friendly relations between the Romanian and Chinese parties, countries and peoples and decided to further develop economic, trade, scientific-technical and other cooperation in the interests of the two peoples and countries. During the talk, they informed each other about the concerns of the two countries in their socialist construction and discussed current international issues.

The meeting and discussions took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

MORE ON DINCA-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO NIGERIA

Obasanjo, Dinca Meeting

AU181644 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Text] Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the federal military government and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, received Comrade Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side of the joint Romanian-Nigerian governmental commission for economic and technological cooperation. The guest handed the Nigerian head of state a message from President Nicolae Ceasuescu and extended cordial greetings and best wishes to him on behalf of Romania's president.

Thanking the guest, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo asked him to extend warmest greetings and most heartfelt wishes for personal health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for prosperity and new successes to the friendly Romanian people.

The Nigerian head of state pointed out the historic importance of the Lagos 1977 and Bucharest 1978 summit visits and talks and said that on the basis of decisions and agreements reached by the two leaders, the joint Romanian-Nigerian commission has fertile ground for successful action toward deepening and intensifying cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The Nigerian head of state and the deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government reviewed current and future issues of Romanian-Nigerian cooperation as well as concrete ways and means to expand and diversify all-round cooperation between Romania and Nigeria, to the mutual benefit of the two friendly countries and peoples, in the light of understandings reached at summit level.

Commission Session Ends

LD192131 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 19 May 79 LD

[Text] Lagos, (AGERPRES, 19/5/1979)--The second session of the joint Romanian-Nigerian commission of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, when measures were adopted for the development and diversification henceforth too of multilateral long-term cooperation between the two countries, came to an end in Lagos. The measures are grounded on the understanding reached during the summit visit of 1977, in Lagos, and 1978 in Bucharest. The two chairmen of the joint commission, Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister, minister of industrial construction, and Dr Omoniyi Adewoye, Nigerian federal minister of economic development, (signed) the protocol of the session and the programme of exchanges in the domain of culture and education for 1979-1980. The instruments of ratification were also exchanged, of the Romanian-Nigerian air accord, and new accords and arrangements are to be made final in the ensuing period.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS 1939 ROMANIAN ANTIFASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS

AU221529 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 May 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Under the auspices of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association [SRFA] and the Soviet Committee of War Veterans [SCWV], a meeting took place on 18 May in Moscow devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great antifascist and antiwar demonstrations in Romania. V.P. Usachov, RSFR deputy minister of higher and secondary special education and vice chairman of the SRFA central leadership; other SFRA central leadership members; G.S. Sidorovich, member of the SCWV Presidium; and representatives of other Moscow public organizations participated in the meeting.

V.S. Spivakovskiy, main researcher at the Institute for Information in Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Ion Mielcioiu, Romania's charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR, spoke about the significance of this event and of another memorable events in the history of the Romanian revolutionary movement, namely the foundation 35 years ago of the United Workers Front. Participants in the meeting pointed out Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu's particular contribution to organizing and leading those great demonstrations. They also emphasized the lasting traditions of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Romanian people and USSR peoples, relations that were raised onto higher levels in the years of socialist and communist construction.

SUMMER TIME INTRODUCED ONE HOUR AHEAD OF EASTERN EUROPE

AU182100 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 May 79 AU

[Excerpt] In order to save important fuel resources, cut down on electricity consumption and make better use of natural daylight, it is necessary to introduce official summer time in Romania, which will be advanced one hour ahead of the rest of Eastern Europe. Economic and sociocultural activities will continue to take place in accordance with the existing program, by making use of one extra hour of daylight. The introduction of the official summer time will also lead to better utilization of the working time and will create better utilization of the working time and will create better opportunities for the working people to enjoy their free time in this period. In order to introduce the official summer time, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, decrees:

Only time: The official summer time is to be introduced on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania--the clocks are to be advanced one hour ahead of the time of Eastern Europe. In 1979, the official summer time will be introduced as of 27 May, when 0 [zero] hour becomes 1 o'clock, until 30 September, when 1 o'clock becomes 0 [zero] hour. As of 1980, the introduction of the official summer time is established for the following period: From 0 [zero] hour of the first Sunday in April, which becomes 1 O'clock, until 1 o'clock of the last Sunday in September, which becomes 0 [zero] hour.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPARTING ROMANIAN ENVOY

AU230924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] Bogota (AGERPRES 23/5/1979--Julio Cesat Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, recieved Dumitru Mdianu, Romania's ambassador to Bogota, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to that country. The former conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute.

During the talk on the occasion, they appreciated that possibilities do exist for the intensification and diversification of the links of collaboration bewteen Romania and Colombia in various domains of activity, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of international peace and cooperation.

ILIE VERDET RECEIVES DEPARTING CANADIAN ENVOY

AU231245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1175 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/5/1979--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, received on May 22, Joseph Elmo Thibault, ambassador of Canada, who paid a farewell call on ending his mission to Romania.

The prime minister cordially conversed with the Canadian ambassador.

PRESS CARRIES FINAL STATEMENT ON SOVIET-YUGOSLAV TALKS

On 19 May the Belgrade papers BORBA and POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian carry on pages 7 and 2 respectively, identical versions of a statement on the Yugoslav-Soviet talks held in Moscow from 17-21 May which is attributed to TANJUG and datelined Moscow. POLITIKA identifies its as the "press release on Yugoslav-Soviet talks," while BORBA headlines it "Yugoslav-Soviet Talks Concluded: Readiness for Expanding and Deepening Cooperation." The BORBA and POLITIKA version of the statement is identical to the version published in the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 May on page 1 and published in the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F 1 except for following variations:

On page F 1, third paragraph, third line, the word "lasting" is substituted for "reliable";

Same page, paragraph five, line four reads: "...constructive initiatives aimed at solving this task," deleting interstitial phrase;

Same page, same paragraph, last line reads: "...conducive to this. The two sides pointed out the necessity of implementing the decisions and recommendations of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, held in 1978," inserting a sentence;

Same page, last paragraph, line three reads: "...to all regions regions of the world, the settlement of critical...", deleting interstitial phrase;

Page F 2, paragraph two, line two reads: "...the substantive, fruitful and constructive dialog...", inserting the word "substantive";

Same page, last paragraph of the item, penultimate line reads: "...of foreign affairs; B. Mandic, adviser to the SFRY president for the press; M. Maksic, adviser to the SFRY president for foreign policy affairs; B. Milosevic, deputy...", adding the names and titles of Mandic and Maksic.

BORBA REPORTS ON TITO'S REMARKS AT EMBASSY IN USSR

AU231708 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 79 p 6 AU

[Dusan Cukic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 21 May--Last night in Moscow President Tito met with the Yugoslavs who work in the Soviet Union.

At the meeting at the [Yugoslav] Embassy Ambassador Marko Orlandic briefly informed President Tito on the number and the activities of our citizens in the Soviet Union. Angel Arsov, director of the joint agency of the Yugoslav economy, reported to President Tito that many of our enterprises are represented in Moscow through 58 firms which have been acting in a more united manner, especially in the recent period.

In this connection President Tito remarked:

"It is not strange that there are quite a number of our business people in the Soviet Union because you obviously have much to do here. The commodity trade between the two countries is large, but now we have also discussed with Comrade Breazhnev and his associates the question of expanding this volume and enriching it with new substance. Both sides have concluded that there is a desire for this and the possibilities for this, too, are not small. For this reason you, too, should adapt your plans and programs accordingly as soon as possible."

The high degree of organization of the Yugoslavs working in the USSR was also mentioned in the course of the conversation, and Muharem Ismaili illustrated this fact with the information that a sum of about $40,000 was collected in Moscow alone for the people of the earthquake-stricken area of Montenegro. As Ambassador Orlandic said, more than $70,000 has been collected for the same purpose so far throughout the Soviet Union.

"All our people in Yugoslavia, too, have demonstrated such a solidarity and such a high awareness," President Tito then emphasized. "Thus, we have once again confirmed our unity in a most difficult time. And this precisely was the Montenegro earthquake. It was fortunate that it has not taken a higher toll in human life. As for the rest, we will build it; there has been a great deal of destruction and at present no one is as yet able to assess the damage; but I see that, just as always, this time, too, our community is ready to alleviate the catastrophe in solidarity."

At his meeting with the Yugoslavs who work in the Soviet Union President Tito also appraised the 2-day talks held in the Kremlin.

"We have not come to Moscow on an official visit," President Tito emphasized, "but we are leaving satisfied. We had useful and open dialogs which, we justly believe, will benefit successful and comprehensive further cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union."

Stane Dolanc, Josip Vrhovec, Berislav Badurina and other personalities also participated in the conversation.

PRESIDENT TITO'S 23 MAY ACTIVITIES NOTED

Visit to '25 May' Museum

LD231416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today visited the 25th of May Museum where he viewed the museum exhibits. During the visit, museum director Ljubica Stanimirovic briefed President Tito on this year's May festivities program which the museum instituted last year in connection with President Tito's birthday and with Youth Day.

Dinner in Serbia

LD240530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2118 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Dobanovci--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and of the LCY, was a guest tonight at a dinner given in his honor by the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The dinner was attended by the highest ranking leaders of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Belgrade: Dobrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Petar Stambolic, Milos Minic, Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Ljubicic, Dusan Ckrebic, Dragomir Milojevic, Ivan Stambolic, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dragoljub Petrovic, Milomir Minic, Branko Pesic, Spiro Galovic, Rajko Tanaskovic, Dragoman Radojcic, Dusan Gligorijevic, Zivorad Kovacevic, Mirko Popovic, Branislav Ikonic, Pavle Savic and other personalities.

In his toast, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, congratulated Comrade Tito on behalf of all present on his forthcoming birthday.

Dobrivoje Vidic emphasized: "Another year of your exceptional activity has passed which will, as always, be deeply reflected in our entire life and leave a deep impression on our struggle for the further all-round development of the SFRY and for a world of peace and constructive international cooperation."

Dobrivoje Vidic then continued: "We spent this year constantly with you, in personal meetings and in the execution of your recommendations and advice. From your visit to Kragujevac and Sumadija last autumn to today's visit to our republic, we have been paying special attention to strengthening the essence of socialist self-management, improving collective work and leadership, lessening the burdens on the economy, watching the direction of investments and the basic levers of economic stabilization, and strengthening all our defense abilities and mechanisms."

Presenting President Tito with a sculpture by Nebojsa Mitric representing Filip Visnjic, player of the gusle and poet of the first Serbian uprising, as a birthday gift, Dobrivoje Vidic recalled that this year we are celebrating the 175th anniversary of this uprising.

President Tito expressed gratitude for the toast, birthday congratulations and the gift, expressing his pleasure that this pleasant meeting was held in the very comfortable environment of the Dubanovci forest.

Clearly sharing the impressions about the successes achieved in our domestic development, President Tito, among other things, discussed some topical questions of the international situation. He referred in particular to his friendly visit to the Soviet Union, emphasizing that it was successful and that it would stimulate the promotion of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries and parties.

President Tito also emphasized that the wide publicity given to this visit throughout the world showed that its importance exceeded the framework of bilateral relations and that it represented an important contribution to international cooperation.

The dinner was held in a very cordial and cheerful atmosphere.

VRHOVEC SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO TITO

LD231829 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of the 87th birthday of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, sent the following congratulations:

Dear Comrade President: On behalf of the workers of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and on my own behalf, I send you on the occasion of your birthday our best wishes for good health and personal happiness, with the wish that you will remain for many more years at the head of our peoples' struggle for socialism and strengthening the independence of the Yugoslav community.

We are proud that today your name is synonymous throughout the world with the struggle for peace, independence, equality and social progress. The enormous successes of our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are inseparably linked with your visionary, revolutionary and statesmanlike activity. We assure you, dear Comrade President, that in the future, too, we will consistently follow your path and make maximum efforts toward the constant strengthening of our international position and for the full success of the policy of nonalinement.

MINIC DELIVERS LCY'S GREETINGS TO PCF CONGRESS

AU222129 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 79 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Paris, 12 May--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is leading the Yugoslav delegation to the 23d Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF], spoke in the cultural center of the town of Chelles to the communist aktiv of the Seine and Marne regions. This was at the same time the LCY speech of greetings to the French communist congress.

"It is with particular satisfaction that I take this opportunity," Milos Minic said, "to convey to you and to all communists and working people of France warm greetings from the Central Committee and all communists and working people of Yugoslavia.

"We listened very carefully to the important report of Comrade Georges Marchais and we are following with great interest the work of the 23d Congress of the French Communist Party."

PCF's Long Revolutionary Struggle

"The LCY, the workers class and all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia have always nurtured sympathies for the struggle of the workers class and all progressive forces of your country. We are linked with France by traditional friendship, while recently we have achieved fruitful cooperation based on mutual esteem and respect for the principles of independence, equality and noninterference, responsibility to its own workers class and people and for the right to one's own path. We believe that these principles, which were adopted at the well-known conference in Berlin, should be further enriched and developed.

"It is precisely on these principles that the relations of comradeship, friendship and fruitful cooperation between the LCY and the PCF are developing successfully. This cooperation is in the interest of the workers class and peoples of our two countries and the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. We want to further deepen and enrich this cooperation.

"For years the world has been experiencing deep seethings and changes of historic importance.

"The aspirations of the people and workers class for the liberation from all forms of exploitation and subjugation, for real human freedoms and rights, for more just social and international relations are growing increasingly stronger. The forms in which these aspirations are expressed are also different, because the socioeconomic, political, historic and other conditions in certain countries are also different. The world socialist process is irresistibly progressing and this progress is being realized along different roads.

"The forces of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemony and racism are fighting stubbornly to preserve the relations of inequality and exploitation and they are opposing the world process of emancipation and of building democratic and just relations among peoples and nations."

Impermissible Interference From Outside

"Outside interference in the internal affairs of independent countries, military interventions, aggression and armed conflicts occur in international relations instead of the solution of conflicts by peaceful means. Detente is stagnating and international problems are not being resolved. The competition between the great powers and the military-political blocs continues. Negotiations are being held on disarmament, while at the same time expenditures for nuclear arms are being increased. The old hotbeds of crisis are not being extinguished, while at the same time new hotbeds of crisis are flaring up in the Middle East, in Africa, Southeast Asia and other areas.

"International economic problems are not being resolved. For this reason the gap between the developing and the developed countries is growing, the economic position of the developing countries is increasingly more difficult, while the developed countries of the West cannot pull out of the long critical situation of high inflation rates and unemployment, a low growth rate of social product and other complex problems. Despite this, the developed countries do not show the necessary political will and readiness to find, in cooperation with the developing countries, satisfactory solutions for acute problems, although it is more and more obvious that without cooperation with the developing countries they will be unable to resolve even their own economic problems. Because of this behavior by the developed countries there has been no progress in building the international economic system whose principles and foundations were adopted by the United Nations and which would serve the vital interests of both the developing and the developed countries.

"The importance of the policy of nonalinement and the role of the movement of nonalined countries, as one of the most important international factors today, is becoming even more obvious in the deteriorating international situation. The military-political blocs are unable to find peaceful solutions to current international problems. It has been proved historically that the modern world cannot resolve its contradictions and differences by strengthening the bloc division, but rather by overcoming this division, by strengthening the process of detente through solving topical international problems in a peaceful manner and through a gradual transformation of this process into peace-loving coexistence and the building of a new, more just international system.

"These are the great and historic goals of the policy of nonalinement. The movement of nonalined countries, which is now facing its extraordinarily important sixth conference of heads of states or governments, is fighting for these goals. The decisions of this conference will be of great importance for the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace and equitable international cooperation, and against all kinds of inequality and foreign domination. The SFRY, in which the LCY is the leading ideopolitical force, is also fighting for these goals as one of the active nonalined countries."

Independent and Autonomous Development of Yugoslavia

"Yugoslavia is a federal socialist multinational community of equal peoples and nationalities. The workers class and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the LCY headed by Comrade Tito, carried out during the victorious national liberation war against the Nazi-Fascist conquerors--who enslaved both your and our country and nearly all of Europe--their national socialist revolution and established the authority of the working people with the workers class as the leading force. [paragraph continues]

The past 35 years the most developed developing countries and independently our system of socialist self-management, we have achieved great progress. [sentence as published] From a backward country we have become one of the most developed of the developing countries, and we are constantly achieving further economic, cultural, social and general progress. For our workers class and for all working people our socialist self-management means the emancipation of man and his work, the creation of the conditions for the full development of man's personality, for the realization of real democracy and for implementing real management over the fruits of one's labor by direct producers.

"We are now making great efforts to realize the great tasks adopted by the 11th LCY Congress by opening up new prospects for implementing the far-reaching goals of the development of socialist self-management of democratic society.

"Comrades, allow me to express to you and to all French communists our sincere wishes for the success of the 23d congress and for the further progress of the Communist Party and all other progressive and democratic forces of France in the struggle for progressive social transformations and for the prosperity of friendly France," Milos Minic said in conclusion.

"Madeleine Vincent, member of the PCF Politburo, who paid tribute to the LCY policy, spoke at the meeting after Milos Minic. She particularly pointed to 'original self-managing socialism' which is being built in Yugoslavia and to Yugoslavia's policy of nonalinement, stressing in this connection President Tito's role."

POLAND'S WOJTASZEK INTERVIEWED ON POLISH-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

AU231305 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1205 GMT 22 May 79 AU

["Expansion of Comprehensive Polish-Yugoslav Cooperation"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May--During his recent visit to Yugoslavia [10-13 May] Emil Wojtaszek, minister for foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, received Velimir Popovic, chief and responsible editor of the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA, and kindly agreed to answer a few questions in connection with the current processes in Europe and the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Poland.

[Question] How do you appraise the efforts for and results of the implementation of the final document of the Helsinki conference and the results of the relaxation of tension initiated by the Helsinki CSCE session, particularly in the period between the Belgrade and Madrid meetings?

[Answer] Making its conclusions on the basis of the tragic World War II experience, socialist Poland is vitally interested in strengthening international security both on the global and the regional scales, through the liquidation of the hotbeds of war and crisis which can burst into flames, and through the beginning of real disarmament. During the 30 years of its existence, Poland, together with its allies within the Warsaw Pact, has devoted its attention and its numerous initiatives to these tasks.

Proceeding from these tenets of our policy, we consider the CSCE final document as an instrument of historical importance for the process of relaxation of tension and the development of mutual cooperation on our continent. A considerable intensification has taken place in the sphere of bilateral relations. Multilateral dialog has continued and the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the document's signatory states was an important event in this dialog.

However, the complex implementation of the Helsinki final document is nevertheless taking place in an increasingly more complicated international situation.

Contrary to the logic of the relaxation of tension, NATO is now promoting new types of arms and plans to deploy the so-called "new generation" of weapons of mass destruction, including the inhuman neutron weapon, in Western Europe.

This situation can impose on the states and peoples a new stage of the arms race and cause a further deepening of the existing division, E. Wojtaszek continued.

We also note with concern the appearance of various tendencies of the forces opposing the relaxation of tension which are aimed at disputing the foundations of the territorial-political order in Europe which was established after World War II and for which the European peoples, especially the Soviet Union, Poland and Yugoslavia, paid a high price in blood.

Poland is devoting great attention to the appropriate preparations for and the conduct of the meeting of representatives of the signatory states of the Final Act in Madrid next year. If all of its participants strive for this, this meeting can play a vitally important role in attaining the aims and implementing the principles of the Final Act and raise the relaxation of tension and cooperation in Europe to a higher level.

Simultaneously with this, it is also necessary for this purpose to initiate a change in principle in building the foundations of mutual trust and of a military relaxation of tension in Europe. In the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in November last year, Poland, together with other socialist states, outlined important proposals aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. We actively participate in the Vienna negotiations on reducing the armed forces and arms in central Europe, as well as in the work of other organs that are engaged in disarmament negotiations, especially the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

Following Poland's initiative, at its last session the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration on educating peoples in the spirit of peace. We consider this declaration to be an important factor of consolidating peace-loving relations and mutual understanding between peoples. We pay due recognition to Yugoslavia's comprehensive diplomatic activity which is aimed at consolidating peace and developing international cooperation, Emil Wojtaszek said.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the possibilities for further positive and comprehensive development of relations between Poland and Yugoslavia?

[Answer] Polish-Yugoslav relations are developing dynamically and in a good atmosphere. Last year's meeting between our leaders, Comrade Edward Gierek and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, brought a new impetus to the further development of Polish-Yugoslav cooperation in all fields. This friendly and fruitful cooperation is bringing greater and greater benefits to the peoples of Poland and Yugoslavia and is strengthening the unity of the forces of peace, progress and socialism.

We are pleased with the constant development of political contacts, both official and working, at various levels. The traditional cooperation concerning the questions of peace, security and cooperation in Europe represents an important platform in Polish-Yugoslav relations. The program of cooperation between our two parties, the PZPR and the LCY, is being successfully carried out.

We positively appraise the renewed and useful contacts between the parliaments of our two countries, the contacts between the organizations of the National Front [as received], the trade unions, veterans and youth and cooperation between cities and regions.

Poland devotes great attention to the further development of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia and with all of its republics. Our states have achieved significant results in this respect, and at the same time we believe that real conditions exist for a further intensification of our economic cooperation, especially in the field of industrial production cooperation. It seems that during the preparations for the next session of the Polish-Yugoslav committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which is now approaching, the interested production organizations should work out a concrete program of work which will insure the expansion of specialization and commodity trade. According to the long-term agreement for the 1976-80 period, the value of mutual deliveries between the two countries in this period will total $3.28 billion, E. Wojtaszek pointed out. [passage indistinct]

All the necessary conditions exist for the further enrichment of cooperation in the fields of culture, scientific-technical cooperation, science and between the mass information media. The cultural and scientific cooperation program which we have prepared for the 1980-82 period will undoubtedly introduce new values into this sphere. This will make possible the further strengthening of cultural ties between the friendly peoples of Poland and Yugoslavia. We are also in favor of a further development of tourism and of other forms of contacts between the peoples of the two countries.

I want to emphasize that Poland is very interested in a further expansion of comprehensive cooperation and in the strengthening of friendship with Socialist Yugoslavia. My current visit to your beautiful country also serves this purpose, Emil Wojtaszek, Poland's minister for foreign affairs, said in conclusion.

PROBLEMS FACING VANCE'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR NOTED

LD221240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 22 (TANJUG)--Two major difficulties which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will try to alleviate during his Middle East tour are how to open in the best possible climate the Egyptian-Israeli talks on the future of the West Bank and Gaza and ease at the same time the Israeli demands on how to blunt the edge and alleviate the consequences of the Arab boycott of Egypt, particularly by Saudi Arabia.

First, Vance will have talks with Israeli Premier Begin in London, on Friday with Egyptian President as-Sadat in Alexandria and on Sunday he will open the new round of Israeli-Egyptian talks on the West Bank and Gaza. These talks are considered far more difficult than negotiations on the peace treaty.

This is particularly so because of the Israeli stand Begin recently related, that Israel will not withdraw from the West Bank, that it will not permit the formation of any type of a Palestinian state and that it will continue building its settlements on the occupied territories. Washington has already formally condemned such claims as detrimental to the climate of the talks and the process aimed towards a complex solution to the Middle East problem as agreed in Camp David. However, claims here are the U.S. public, as well as official diplomatic protests to Israel are too mild.

U.S. functionaries openly admit that they did not expect the boycott of Egypt to acquire such broad dimensions and such force.

However, circles close to the U.S. secretary of state say that Washington hopes to succeed in alleviating the present sharp polemic between Cairo and Riyadh and that Vance has already achieved some progress in this direction. This will be one of the major subjects to be discussed in Vance's talks with As-Sadat.

ZARKOVIC ENDS VISIT TO SINGAPORE, LEAVES FOR BANGKOK

LD240844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Singapore, May 23 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav state delegation, headed by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic, today ended a four-day official visit to Singapore and left for Bangkok.

Before leaving Singapore, Zarkovic stated to TANJUG's correspondent that he is very satisfied with the results of the visit and the talks with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Foreign Minister Rajaratnam.

Zarkovic said that the talks were particularly focussed on the situation in the nonaligned movement. We agreed that all attempts to divide the movement, revise its basic principles and re-orient it towards bloc interests must be categorically opposed, Zarkovic said.

Vidoje Zarkovic said that a useful exchange of views was carried out also on the international situation, that is the trouble spots in the Middle East, southern Africa and, particularly, Southeast Asia.

The talks encompassed also the development of ASEAN and its activity. Attention was also devoted to disarmament, the importance and role of the United Nations and the role of the nonaligned and other developoing countries in constructing the new international economic order.

During the [talks] the development of bilateral relations was assessed as favourable. "We pointed out the need for efforts by both countries further to promote economic cooperation which lags behind the two countries' actual possibilities and their economic potential," Zarkovic stressed.

DOLANC RECEIVES FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC OFFICIAL KOSCHNICK

AU231608 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 May 79 AU

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has had talks in Belgrade with Hans Koschnick, vice chairman of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany and mayor of Bremen. The relations between the two countries and between the LCY and the West German Social Democratic Party were discussed. Views on certain international questions were also exchanged.

MILAN PAPER CITES LCY AIDE ON DOLANC'S NEW POSITION

LD221405 Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 19 May 79 p 5 LD

[Ettore Petta dispatch: "Dolanc To Remain in 'Control Room'"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade--When he went to Rome a few weeks ago for the PCI congress Stane Dolanc knew that his post as secretary of the Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidium was nearing its end; all he was waiting for was the final word from Marshal Tito, and he did not know when that would come.

This was revealed to us yesterday by LCY Central Committee member Sime Kronja, chief of information in the International Relations Secretariat. We asked him: "Was there a debate within the LCY leadership last Tuesday? Was Dolanc's proposed resignation put to the vote?" The answer: "No, the decision had already been made and the leadership merely confirmed it."

[Question] But where was the decision made?

[Answer] In conversation among the members of the Presidium. The decision was reached slowly. If it was ratified on the eve of Marshal Tito's visit to Moscow, that is only a coincidence, from which one would not be justified in drawing any inference.

[Question] Could one believe that the decision was reached following the death of Edvard Kardelj, the most authoritative spokesman for liberal policy?

[Answer] Kardelj's death had nothing to do with it. Bear in mind that Dolanc announced his intention of resigning last summer at the LCY congress.

[Question] Why did he not resign, then?

[Answer] Because his replacement had not yet been organized. One must take into account the LCY's internal dialectic and its dynamism.

[Question] Could one say that Stane Dolanc has been pensioned off?

[Answer] That would be a mistake. Stane Dolanc will be entrusted with a more important post.

[Question] What is that?

[Answer] Supervisor of our state's sociopolitical development. [answer ends]

If what our interlocutor says is true, Stane Dolanc will become more or less the successor of Edward Kardelj, the "father of self-management," as the chief party and state ideologue, with one difference: Dolanc is not only a top-level intellectual but a politician concerned with specific matters. His task would be not only to theorize and write books but also to execute the party's decision; a formidable task, bearing in mind the country's grave economic crisis.

SLOVENIA'S KRAJGER INTERVIEWED BY VECERNJE NOVOSTI

AU221930 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 3 May 79 p 6 AU

[Interview granted by Sergej Krajger, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, to VECERNJE NOVOSTI--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In its "People of Our Times" column, in which sociopolitical and other striving workers from all parts of Yugoslavia are presented, the May Day issue of VECERNJE NOVOSTI carried an interview with Sergej Krajger, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. We are publishing this interview in its entirety.

Question: In 1953 you published an article in the NASA STVARNOST review on the new principle of income in our economic system. It is interesting that you dealt and continue to deal with economic science, although you completed medical studies. To what extent have science and economics remained an integral part of your work and concern?

Answer: Economic science and interest in the economy and its laws have remained a permanent integral part of my work and concern since I joined the party as a medical student, and in fact even before that, and have continued up to now. I say "even before that," because Marxist political economy in particular enabled me to begin to grasp the socioeconomic foundations of the national question and the relations among the nationalities, as well as the position of Slovenia in Yugoslavia and in the world.

In Sremska Mitrovica I read "Das Kapital" and much other Marxist literature. I took a liking to these problems also through the help of numerous comrades, fellow prisoners.

There was much less time for this during the war and in the first years after the liberation, during the reconstruction, up to my departure for Albania where I began to more systematically study economic theory again as well as other matters, considering the demands of the tasks and responsibilities which I had. In 1946 I became president of the Planning Commission of Slovenia and shortly afterwards the Central Committee and the government sent me to Albania as president of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Albanian committee for economic cooperation. Since then I have continuously held responsible economic functions in the republic and the federation, which gave me the opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the Yugoslav economy and the economic foundations of Yugoslav social and political life and development.

Question: You have long concerned yourself with the planning system.

Answer: I think that the present social plan of the federation also incorporates the interests of everybody, from the basic organizations of associated labor to the federation. The question is to what extent, in which way and in what mutual relationship these interests are embraced and harmonized with each other in the synthesis demanded by the social plan with its harmonization of the partial and the general interests, and their short-term and momentary manifestation and the more lasting and long-term foundations. The question is further to what extent do workers and working people with their direct cooperation in self-managing organizations and communities, at the grassroots level and through their delegates in the communal and city organs, as well as those of the republics, the provinces and the federation, really have the opportunity to perceive this common interest, to what extent are they really motivated both by this common interest and with their position in the earning of revenue and personal incomes to be comprehensively involved in the realization of the social plans of the associated labor organizations, local communities and self-managing interest communities, as well as of the communes, the republics, the provinces and the federation.

Question: What do you think about the young generation? Are they consistent bearers of the revolutionary continuity?

Answer: Certainly we cannot speak of our young generation as a homogeneous whole having a uniform social and political awareness without varied and contradictory interests, a generation that would not be susceptible to influence and that would not succumb to ideologies, opinions and views alien to socialist self-managing society, present or past, foreign or domestic.

This generation is formed in organized activities of conscious socialist forces of our society under the conditions of revolutionary dynamics of its development and transformation, under the influence of all social contradictions and their solutions and under a full all-around openness of our society to the world. This enables it to make a free and conscious judgement on events in the world and at home and to be actively involved in these events. This is the strength of its being formed into a conscious bearer and creator of its future and fate. It is precisely for this reason that we can affirmatively reply to your question without any exaggeration or unrealistic optimism, at least as regards the basic and prevailing trends and tendencies among our youth.

Question: Slovenia has reached a high level of development. What are the main reasons for this? One should not forget that this republic, too, has its underdeveloped regions and many worries and problems, just as elsewhere.

Answer: It is difficult to answer this question briefly. Every republic and province in Yugoslavia can as a unit boast of rapid growth, rapid development and of its achievements. This is actually one of the lasting and increasingly stronger sources of strength of our socialist self-managing community of equal peoples and nationalities. Since the origins of new Yugoslavia, Slovenia constitutes the most developed republic with the highest level of labor productivity. But the indices of absolute and relative growth of the factors of production show that the differences in this respect are diminishing, which indicates that we are achieving one of the basic economic and political aims of development of our state. Undoubtedly this is one of the sources of the rapid and successful development of Slovenia, and also applies to the other republics and provinces in Yugoslavia as a single economic community. On the other hand, the international position of Yugoslavia and its dynamic development, to which Slovenia makes a significant contribution, have enabled Slovenia to develop intensively (although still unsatisfactorily) its economic relations with foreign countries and with the most demanding markets and states with relatively better developed forms of economic cooperation and trade structures, which demands an incessant struggle for competitiveness in labor productivity and in the quality of goods and services. Statistics show that the higher labor productivity in Slovenia does not rely so much now, or rather relies less and less, on the better and more modern equipping of labor--many factors show that in this respect we on the average lag behind some republics and provinces--but on the average on the better organization and greater intensity of labor and generally better training.

An important factor in this respect is the high level of employment of active people, and especially the greater employment of women and a relatively successful mastering of the differences between the town and the country and a comparatively even distribution of productive economic projects all over the republic. The northeast part of Slovenia still lags to some extent in this respect. All this development is full of contradictions and generates or raises numerous new problems, which the bearers of our social and economic development are basically tackling successfully.

Question: In the SFRY Presidency you are replacing Comrade Edvard Kardelj, a giant of our revolution, a man whose contribution to the development of Slovenia and Yugoslavia is tremendous. You were his comrade in arms, comrade and friend. What are the most important things in Kardelj's work that you may or will take as a signpost in your further work, although it certainly is not easy to decide what to take from his rich legacy?

Answer: The work of Comrade Kardelj and his legacy--as an achievement of the League of Communists and the international workers movement--are so comprehensive and all-embracing and so deeply present both in the consciousness of the working people of our socialist community and in the roots of our socialist self-managing society that they constitute an objectively existing and always present force for every political worker regardless of where he lives and works. In my opinion they constitute a signpost for the work of every political worker in our society if he wants to supplement what has been achieved and contribute to what is better and even more progressive in a successful and creative way, considering the circumstances and the changes brought by time. I thus believe that I answer your question most comprehensively if I say: His humanism, his unyielding loyalty to the interests of the workers class which was continuously confirmed in his creativity and his passion for work, are for me the signpost for my further work.

Question: How much free time for personal and family affairs, for his inclinations and hobbies does a leader, politician and statesman like you have now?

Answer: Certainly it is not as difficult as it may appear from your question and similar ones, especially not in our country where politics, too, are being systematically socialized. Each profession has its political content and it therefore frequently requires sacrifice, if we really want to satisfy the social requirements and expectations of citizens and working people. One can find time for everything, including the theater, music, books and exhibitions, for outings, sports, the family and for a chat.

AVBELJ TO SUCCEED KRAJGER AS SLOVENE PRESIDENT

LD240258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, May 23, (TANJUG)--At the joint session of the three chambers of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia held today in Ljubljana, Viktor Avbelj was elected the new president of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia. The election was carried out after preliminary additional elections in municipal assemblies, the City Assembly of Ljubljana and the Assembly of the coastal community of Kopar. Former president of the Slovenian Presidency Sergej Krajger was recently elected a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

BORBA SCORES 'HIERARCHICAL RELATIONS,' 'LEADERSHIP AMBITIONS'

AU221710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 79 p 3 AU

[S. Vujica commentary: "Against 'Leaders' and Their Alliance"]

[Text] Simultaneously with the introduction of the 1-year mandate for the post of president (or chairman) it is also necessary to take other measures to strengthen collective work and responsibility in forums and leaderships. What is required among other things are a more correct distribution of obligations and responsibilities among members of leaderships and forums, the introduction of firmer ties with the electoral base, a more consistent evaluation of cadres according to their abilities, work contribution and moral-political qualities rather than according to the place occupied on the hierarchical ladder, that is, depending on the position.

This is one of the essential messages of the more and more frequent discussions about the implementation of Tito's initiative for strengthening the collective work and responsibility which was given another impulse by the recent LCY Central Committee session which stressed the obligation of all organs and forums to critically reexamine their past work.

The significance of this demand follows from the very essence of Tito's initiative for strengthening collective work and responsibility as well as from certain negative tendencies in the work of forums and leaderships. It is precisely these tendencies that must be overcome more quickly through the most consistent realization of this initiative.

For instance, the establishment of hierarchical relations still continues to be apparent in quite a number of communities, despite considerable progress in the development of self-managing socialist relations. These hierarchical relations are not being established only between the "higher" and "lower" leaderships. This phenomenon is also apparent within the leading bodies and organs themselves. And these hierarchical relations present a considerable obstacle to the truly democratic functioning of the delegate system, the democratization of relations within the leaderships and thereby also to the democratic development within society in general. (As has been stated in recent days: "Without democracy at the heart of politics it is difficult to speak about democracy in society.")

Hierarchical relations strengthen inequality between the individual members of forums, which inevitably leads to inequality in the rights of the basic organizations that name the individual members of forums. Furthermore, this feeling of a hierarchical approach, which is increasingly becoming a rule of behavior among the members of some leaderships and administrative forums, is being gradually transferred more and more to the lower and broader forms of organizations and this leads to the favoring of those who are named "from above."

In recent days a critical warning was given to the effect that: A tendency has become more and more pronounced recently that shows that many members of individual forums and bodies quietly "suffer"--to a certain extent--a subordinated position or at best a collaborator position within their forums, whereas outside their forums they unerringly imitate the manner of strong individuals.

And finally--even though this is not all--it has also been noted in the discussions that the people who feel strong in "their own home," "in their own house," strive more and more to strengthen their positions by linking themselves with other holders of similar functions and this then leads to an informal alliance of "the leaders" who quite often hold all the threads of decisionmaking in their own hands.

The reasons for establishing hierarchical relations are many. Among other things they must be sought in the personal leadership and elitist ambitions of the individuals who strive to preserve their acquired privileges and positions in the management and use of income at the expense of the self-managing rights of self-managers and the competency of the institution of the political system. But then at other times this results from the difficulties in insuring the same conditions in providing information and assistance within the preparations for the process of decisionmaking by all members of a forum. "Is it realistic to expect that the apparatus of a political forum will serve a non-professional member of this body in the same manner that it will serve that professional who is also its immediate 'superior who gives it its orders?'"--this is the question which has been asked with good reason in the recent discussions. Naturally the answer was negative, and it has been added in this connection that the nonprofessional members of forums quite often feel like "guests" who provoke astonishment among the apparatus if they strongly insist on something or if they seek something that is outside the anticipated and strictly limited work of the forum.

All this determines the significance of the demands to overcome the hierarchical relations still existing within forums of chairman or president with the limited 1-year mandate.

For, as was emphasized at the last session of the LCY Central Committee, the organization of our forums and leaderships and their method of work must be more consistently such that they are able to accept and socially formulate and express the initiatives of all their base and members and that, at the same time, can and must be responsible for their realization. These relations between the forums and the base also require different relations within the leaderships themselves and a democratization of relations in them on the basis of complete equality of rights, openness, comradely criticism, cooperation and the like; that is, democratization of relations within which the chairman with the limited 1-year mandate will be only the first among equals.

SAWPY DISCUSSES 'NOT SO FAVORABLE' ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD231812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 23 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG)--Presidency of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, the largest membership political organization in Yugoslavia, today discussed the economic stabilization in the country.

It was stressed that economic organizations have to rely rather on their own forces in the struggle with economic difficulties than to hope "salvation" from the government. This form of "salvation" is most often manifested by administrative price increases, development credits and an imports ban.

The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance considers that part of the blame for the not so favourable economic situation lies with municipalities, Yugoslav constituent republics and the federation of Yugoslavia which, for instance, has not adopted any major laws intended to introduce greater order in economic relations. Involved here are the law on the system of prices, the law on compensations and the law on the system of expanded reproduction.

LJUBLJANA DELO REPORTS KOSOVO LC MEMBERSHIP FIGURES

AU231145 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 17 May 79 p 6 AU

[Muhamet Shkoza report]

[Summary] Pristina, 16 May--"The League of Communists of Kosovo had 79,352 members at the end of last year. This is the highest number since the establishment of the League of Communists organization in the province. Last year alone, 8,096 new members were admitted to its ranks, and this is to be ascribed to the overall activities of the organization. The province has 564 basic organizations of the League of Communists, so that there is now no basic organization of associated labor or local community without a basic organization of the League of Communists."

The League of Communists of Kosovo has 22,000 members who are private farmers, and 372 basic organizations have been established in the countryside. Of the newly admitted members in 1978, 21.14 percent are workers in direct production--thus the percentage of workers in the overall membership is now 25.68 percent.

The national structure of the League of Communists of Kosovo approaches that of the population; 63.5 percent of its members are Albanian. But in some communes the situation is not satisfactory. The population of Prizren is 77 percent Albanian, but only 50 percent of the League of Communists of Prizren members are Albanian. In Djakovica, the percentage of Albanians in the population is 94 percent, but only 86 percent of the members of the League of Communists of Djakovica are Albanian.

The proportion of women in the membership of the League of Communists of Kosovo is unsatisfactory, since only 19.41 percent of the newly admitted members in 1978 were women. More than half the members of the League of Communists of Kosovo are below the age of 27.

ALBANIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION VISITS MONTENEGRO

ID221748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 22 May 79 LD

[Text] Titograd--Djordje Vukmanovic, member of the Executive Council of Montenegro's Assembly and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, today received the scientific delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Eduard Sulstarova, director of the Seismological Center of the Albanian Academy of Sciences.

The delegation of Albania's Academy of Science has been in Montenegro for 15 days already and during that time has toured the areas stricken by the earthquake and has studied, together with our scientific workers, the causes and consequences of the catastrophic earthquake.

BRIEFS

INSURANCE AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA--Belgrade--An agreement has been signed in Tirana between the Association of Yugoslav Insurance Organizations and the Albanian State Institute for Savings and Insurance, whereby owners of motor vehicles will be covered for any damage they cause to third parties in the other country. This means that the license plate will be the only proof necessary and no other documents will be needed to show that Albanian vehicles are threby insured in the SFRY and vice versa. The agreement has already come into force but will only be implemented effective 1 July 1979. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 19 May 79 LD]

BEIJING PUBLICATION--Beijing, May 21 (TANJUG)--A Beijing publisher has published a 20,000 copy collection of reports on Yugoslavia entitled "Visit to Yugoslavia". The authors of the book are members of Chinese journalists' delegation (XINHUA, RENMIN RIBAO and KWANMIN RIBAO papers' journalists) and members of various other Chinese delegations which visited Yugoslavia last year. A number of articles on Yugoslav cities, the self-management system, the functioning of big enterprises and organizations of associated labour, the national (?policy), the all-people's defense, development of science, culture and art and a number of other subjects concerning Yugoslavia's modern life, have been published. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1713 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

MILITARY OFFICER RECOGNIZED--Zagreb--Maj Gen Gojko Tintor has been recognized by the Federal Secretary for National Defense for his many years of devoted work in the Yugoslav People's Army, in connection with his 60th birthday. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 21 May 79 LD]

TITO PLAQUE--Novi Sad--At the Belgrade gate of the Petrovaradin Fortress today Army Gen Kosta Nadj unveiled a memorial plaque bearing Tito's image on which the following words are carved: Metal worker Josip Broz, as a soldier of the Austro-Hungarian Army in 1914 he spoke openly against the imperialist war and was imprisoned in the military prison in this fortress. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 22 May 79 LD]

EARTHQUAKE INDEMNITIES--Titograd--The families of each person who died in the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro will be paid 30,000 dinars. Persons who sustained injuries rendering them unable to work will be paid up to 60,000 dinars, depending on the degree of disablement. This was decided by the Executive Committee of the Assembly of Insurance Organization Associations in Titograd today. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 22 May 79 LD]

ANGOLAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG)--Vjera Kovacevic, president of the Conference for Questions of Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia, and members of a delegation of the Organization of Women of Angola met in Belgrade today and discussed the position and activities of women in the two countries. The Angolan delegation is headed by Rodette Juiles, member of the Organization of Women of Angola Executive Committee and MPLA Central Committee. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 22 May 79 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA--Belgrade--By decree of the president of the republic, Lazar Musicki, hitherto SFRY consul general in Goteborg (Sweden), has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malaysia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 16 May 79 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA--Belgrade--By decree of the president of the republic, Anto Topali, until now head of a department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Panama. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 16 May 79 LD]